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A

# PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

# ARABIC LANGUAGE.

WITH

INTERLINEAL READING LESSONS,

DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY,

BY

FARIS EL-SHIDIAC,

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FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ARABIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA;
TRANSLATOR OF THE WHOLE BIBLE INTO ARABIC, &c. &c.

SECOND EDITION,

BY THE

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LONDON:

BERNARD QUARITCH,

ORIENTAL AND PHILOLOGICAL BOOKSELLER,
15, PICCADILLY.

1866.

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LONDON:

W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.

# PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE little Arabic Grammar by Faris El-Shidiac has met with considerable success, the whole of the former edition having been for some time exhausted. It has been well received, both in Egypt and Syria, and found useful, as well by travellers in those parts, as by others whose business has led them to seek a temporary home in the East.

The small extent of the work, together with the practical character of it, precluded the introduction of any but the most necessary elements of Arabic Grammar. The present Editor, keeping this in view, has been careful to preserve its simplicity, while he has scarcely added to its bulk, but has found space for additional matter that seemed requisite, by expunging or abbreviating where occasion warranted.

While the book is primarily intended to supply the want of such as do not contemplate any extensive progress in the language, it is also hoped that it will fur-

nish a solid foundation to such as may be induced to have recourse to a larger treatise on Arabic Grammar. Space would not allow, nor has it been deemed expedient, to make more than an occasional brief allusion to differences of usage in Egypt and Syria. Such differences are not great; and when (as it frequently happens) the Arabic language has several words with the same meaning, a little observation will soon determine which of them has the general, or perhaps exclusive use in any particular district. "Nor is there so great a difference between the dialects of Arabic spoken in different countries as some persons, who have not held intercourse with the inhabitants of such countries, have imagined: they resemble each other more than the dialects of some of the different counties in England."*

* Lane's "Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," Ch. IX.

A

# GRAMMAR

OF THE

# ARABIC LANGUAGE.

## CHAPTER I.

THE Arabians, in common with many of the Eastern nations, write from the right hand to the left. Their Alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, differently shaped according to their position at the beginning, middle, or end of words. The names and powers, and the order and figure, of the letters may be seen in the following Table.

# ALPHABETICAL TABLE.

| NAME. | FINAL. Connect. | FINAL. Uncon. | MED. Connect. | INIT. | POWE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alif..... | ـا | ا | ـا | ا | *a* |
| Bā..... | ـب | ب | ـبـ | بـ | *b* |
| Tā..... | ـت | ت | ـتـ | تـ | *t* |
| Thā..... | ـث | ث | ـثـ | ثـ | *th* |
| Jeem..... | ـج | ج | ـجـ | جـ | *j, g* |
| ′Hā..... | ـح | ح | ـحـ | حـ | *hh* |
| C′hā..... | ـخ | خ | ـخـ | خـ | *ch* |
| Dāl..... | ـد | د | ـد | د | *d* |
| Thāl..... | ـذ | ذ | ـذ | ذ | *th* |
| Rā..... | ـر | ر | ـر | ر | *r* |
| Zāy..... | ـز | ز | ـز | ز | *z* |
| Seen..... | ـس | س | ـسـ | سـ | *s* |
| Sheen..... | ـش | ش | ـشـ | شـ | *sh* |
| ′Sād..... | ـص | ص | ـصـ | صـ | *s* |
| ′Dād..... | ـض | ض | ـضـ | ضـ | *d* |
| ′Tā..... | ـط | ط | ـطـ | طـ | *t* |
| Thā..... | ـظ | ظ | ـظـ | ظـ | *th* |
| Aine..... | ـع | ع | ـعـ | عـ | *a* |
| Ghine..... | ـغ | غ | ـغـ | غـ | *g* |
| Fā..... | ـف | ف | ـفـ | فـ | *f* |
| ′Kāf..... | ـق | ق | ـقـ | قـ | *k* |

| NAME. | FINAL. Connect. | FINAL. Uncon. | MED. Connect. | INIT. | POWER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kāf..... | ك | ك | كـ | كـ | *k* |
| Lām..... | ل | ل | لـ | لـ | *l* |
| Meem ..... | م | م | مـ | مـ | *m* |
| Noon..... | ن | ن | نـ | نـ | *n* |
| Wāw..... | و | و | و | و | *w* |
| Hā..... | ه | ه | هـ | هـ | *h* |
| Yā..... | ي | ى | يـ | يـ | *y*, *i* |

Lam-Alif, ﻻ or ﻷ, which is composed of ل *lam* and ا *alif.*

---

## OBSERVATIONS.

ا has a scarcely appreciable sound, which may be compared with that of *h* in the English word *hour.*

ث is pronounced like *th* in *thick.*

ج is pronounced in Syria as our soft *g* in *gem;* in Egypt as the *g* hard in *get.*

ح is a strong aspirate.

خ is a strong guttural. It resembles the sound of *ch* in the Scotch word *loch.*

ذ is equivalent to *th* in *this.*

ص is a strongly articulated palatal *s,* somewhat like *ss* in *hiss.*

ض the *true* sound of this letter must be learnt ear. It is like a strong *d.*

ظ the power of this letter is that of *z*, pronounce a hollow sound from the throat.

ع resembles *alif*, but is pronounced with greate tion of the throat.

غ is a hard guttural *g.* It somewhat resemb sound of the Northumbrian *r.*

ق is a guttural *k.*

ن this letter, when followed by ب, takes the so م; as جَنْب *gamb*, not *ganb.*

ة this letter has two dots over it when it is use grammatical termination; thus (ة). It is then s like *t:* but in common conversation its sound is alto dropped.

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## CHAPTER II.

### OF VOWELS AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS

THE Arabs have only three characters for vowels, they call فَتْحَة *Fat'ha*, كَسْرَة *Casra*, and ضَمَّة *'Damma.* first is represented by a small oblique line over the the second by a similar stroke under the letter; a third by a small curve, like a comma, as follows:

Fat'ha.. (ـَ) sounding as *a; e.g.* لَكَ *laka.*

Casra.. (ـِ) sounding as *i; e.g.* بِهِ *bihi.*

'Damma (ـُ) sounding nearly as *o; e.g.* هُوَ *how*

It should be observed that these vowel-points, as they are called, are seldom written, and therefore a difficulty is presented at first to the learner, which, however, will soon be sufficiently overcome.

They are sometimes doubled in the final letters, which doubling is then called تَنْوِين *tanween*, or *nunation*, because the vowel is then pronounced as if terminated by ن, as رَجُلٌ *rajolon*, "a man;" رَجُلٍ *rajolin*; رَجُلاً *rajolan*. The first (ٌ) marks the nominative case; the second (ٍ) the genitive, dative, and ablative; the third (ً) the accusative. It must be observed here that the final ا adds nothing to the sound when the accusative is pronounced.

Fat'ha, with an alif, lengthens its sound, as قَالَ *'kāla*, "he said;" casra, with ي, is equivalent to long *i*, as فِى *fi*, "in;" 'damma, with و, to long *o*, as يَقُول *ya'kōl*, "he will say."

Fat'ha before ى and و forms the diphthongs *ai* and *au*: e. g. صَيف (summer) and خَوف (fear) are pronounced nearly as if written in English *'sife*, *'chowf*.

When the fat'ha is written perpendicularly, it lengthens the sound of the *a*, as ذٰلِك *thālik*, "that" (demons. pron.)

تَشْدِيد *tashdid* (ّ) doubles the letter over which it is placed, as نَزَّلَ *nazzala*, "he brought down;" مُحَمَّد *Mohammed*.

هَمْزَة *hamza* (ء) is placed generally over the ا, and sometimes over the و and ي, and indicates that such letter is to be pronounced almost as ع.

وَصْلَة *wasla* (ـٕ) implies *conjunction*, and is only inscribed over ا at the beginning of a word, to mark an union with the preceding letter, ا being then silent, as كِتَابُ ٱللَّهِ *kitábu-llâhi*, "the book of God."

مَدَّة *madda* (ـٓ) implies *extension*, and is placed over ا, giving it a long sound, as آدم *ādam*.

سُكُون *socoon* (°) signifies *a pause*, and is placed over a letter that has no vowel. It is called also جَزْمَة *gazma*; *e.g.* بَلْ *bal*.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF THE ARTICLE.

THE Arabs have but one article, اَلْ (*al*), which is definite, and is prefixed either to the singular or plural; as, اَلْكِتَاب *alkitāb*, "the book;" اَلْكُتُب *alkotob*, "the books." When the article is followed by any of these letters, viz. ن, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ر, ذ, د, ث, ت, the sound of the ل is dropped; or, rather, it is assimilated to that of the succeeding letter, which assumes the تَشْدِيد *tashdeed*; as اَلرَّحِيم *arraheem*, "the merciful" (*i.e.* God); اَلسَّمَوَات *assamawāt*, "the heavens;" فِقْهُ الدِّين *fik'hoddeen*, "knowledge of the religion."

*N.B.* The word to which the article is annexed does not admit اَلتَّنْوِين the *tanween*.

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF NOUNS.

In the Arabic, nouns admit of variation in regard of gender, number, and case, and may be either definite by nature, as مُحَمَّد *Mo'hammad;* or may be made so by the addition of the article اَلْ, as نَبِيّ *nabiy*, "*a* prophet;" اَلنَّبِيّ *annabiy*, "*the* prophet."

### OF GENDER.

There are two genders, مُذَكَّر *mothakkar*, "masculine," and مُؤَنَّث *moännath*, "feminine." Nouns are feminine either by signification or termination. By signification: 1st, names of women and female appellatives, as مَرْيَم *Mar-yam*, "Mary;" اُمّ *omm*, "a mother;" بِنْت *bint*, "a girl;" اُخْت *ocht*, "a sister:" 2dly, the double members of the body, as يَد *yad*, "the hand;" عَيْن *aine*, "the eye;" كَتِف *catif*, "the shoulder:" 3dly, names of countries and towns, as مِصْر *Mi'sr*, "Egypt;" مَكَّة "Mecca."

By termination; 1st in ة, as جَنَّة *jannah*, "a garden;" ظُلْمَة *tholmah*, "darkness:" 2dly in ا servile, as بَيْضَآ *by'dâ*, "white:" 3dly in ى servile, pronounced like ا, as ذِكْرَى *thikra*, "remembrance;" اُولَى *ūla*, "first." There are a few words which are to be learnt by practice and obser-

vation, being used as feminines neither by signification nor by termination; such as أَرْض *arḍ*, "the earth;" خَمْر *ḵhamr*, "wine;" حَرْب *ḥarb*, "war;" نار *nâr*, "fire;" رِيح *reeḥ*, "the wind;" شَمْس *shams*, "the sun," &c. &c.

All other words are masculine.

Feminines are formed from masculines chiefly by the addition of ة, as طَيِّب *ṭy-ib*, "good," طَيِّبَة *ṭy-ibah*; مَكْتُوب *maktūb*, "written;" مَكْتُوبَة *maktūbah*; مَلِك *malik*, "a king;" مَلِكَة *malicah*, "a queen."

## OF NUMBER.

There are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural. The dual is formed by adding to the singular ـَان in the nominative case, and ـَين in the other cases. The plural is either perfect or imperfect. The perfect plural is that which ends in ـُون in the nominative case, and in ـِين in the other cases. The perfect feminines form their plural by adding ـَات. The imperfect (or broken) plurals are such as are not formed by the addition of ـُون or ـِين, and are so extremely irregular and various, that no rules can greatly assist the memory.

A few of the more common forms of the imperfect plurals are given below. A more extended list will be found farther on.

EXAMPLES.

| | SING. | DUAL. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | كَاتِبٌ (one) writing (*m.*) | كَاتِبَانِ | كَاتِبُونَ |
| Gen. | كَاتِبٍ | كَاتِبَيْنِ | كَاتِبِينَ |
| Acc. | كَاتِبًا | .. | .. |
| Nom. | كَاتِبَةٌ (one) writing (*f.*) | كَاتِبَتَانِ | كَاتِبَاتٌ |
| Gen. | كَاتِبَةٍ | كَاتِبَتَيْنِ | كَاتِبَاتٍ |
| Acc. | كَاتِبَةً | .. | .. |
| Nom. | بَيْتٌ a house | بَيْتَانِ | بُيُوتٌ |
| Gen. | بَيْتٍ | بَيْتَيْنِ | بُيُوتٍ |
| Acc. | بَيْتًا | .. | بُيُوتًا |

Observe—As the final vowels are not sounded in the common language, the distinction of the cases is not rendered appreciable in conversation.

FORMS OF BROKEN PLURALS.

| | SINGULAR. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|
| فِعَال | جَبَل a mountain | جِبَال |
| فُعُول | أَسَد a lion | أُسُود |
| أَفْعُل | رِجْل a foot | أَرْجُل |
| مَفَاعِل | مَسْجِد a mosque | مَسَاجِد |
| فُعُل | كِتَاب a book | كُتُب |

Note.—The Arabs use the word فَعَلَ (*to do*) with the necessary vowels, and modified by the addition of servile letters, as requisite, when describing the particular form of a word: thus, جِبَال is of the form فِعَال.

## OF THE NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME.

The same form of noun is used to denote time and place, and is regularly derived from the triliteral verb upon the measure مَفْعَل; as, مَكْتَب "time or place of writing," from كَتَبَ "he wrote;" مَلْعَب "time or place of playing," from لَعِبَ "he played;" مَقْعَد "time or place of sitting," from قَعَدَ "he sat." Or upon the measure مَفْعِل; as, مَضْرِب "time or place of beating," from ضَرَبَ "he beat."

## OF THE NOUN DENOTING THE INSTRUMENT.

The noun denoting the instrument is derived from the triliteral verb, and has three forms: 1. مِفْعَل; as, مِبْرَد "a file," from بَرَدَ "he filed;" 2. مِفْعال; as, مِفْتاح "a key," from فَتَحَ "he opened." 3. مِفْعَلَة; as, مِكْنَسَة "a broom," from كَنَسَ "he swept."

## OF THE NOUN DENOTING A SINGLE ACTION.

This noun has the measure of فَعْلَة; as, ضَرْبَة "once

striking," from ضَرَبَ "he struck;" كَتْبَة "once writing," from كَتَبَ "he wrote," &c. &c.

N.B. All these forms are regularly derived from the verb which has three letters.

### OF THE DIMINUTIVE.

The diminutive is formed in general by inserting ـ after the second letter of the primitive; as, عُبَيْد "a little servant," from عَبْد "a servant; رُجَيْل "a little man," from رَجُل "a man."

This form, although very convenient, is very seldom used, even in books.

---

## CHAPTER V.

### OF THE ADJECTIVES.

THERE are many forms in Arabic for the adjective: the most common are فَعِيْل; as, كَرِيْم "generous;" جَمِيْل "handsome;" and فَعُول; as, شَكُور "thankful;" صَبُور "patient."

There are also the forms فَعَّال and فَعِّيل, denoting frequency or intensity; as, ضَرَّاب "one who strikes often;" سِكِّير "very drunken:" فَعِلَ; as, حَسِنَ "beautiful:" فَعِلَ as, فَرِحَ "glad, or merry:" فَعْلَان; as, عَطْشَان "thirsty."

The form فَعَّال is the model for words denoting trades; *e.g* نَجَّار "a carpenter;" خَيَّاط "a tailor;" قَصَّاب "a butcher."

The Arabic language, rich as it is in words and in modes of expression, has only one form of adjectives derived from substantives. It is formed by adding ى with (ّ) to the substantive; as, for instance, وَرْدِيّ "rosy;" مَآئِيّ "watery;" شَمْسِيّ "solar;" اَرْضِيّ "earthen," &c. &c.

The most usual way of forming the feminine, as has been stated, is by adding ة to the masculine, as, *m.* كَرِيْم, *fem.* كَرِيمَة. Some forms of adjectives, however, are the same for both genders; *e.g.* رَجُل صَبُور "a patient man;" اِمرَأَه صَبُور "a patient woman."

Note. In Arabic, the adjective, as a rule, follows the noun it qualifies.

## OF COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed from the positive upon the measure اَفْعَل; as, حَسَن "good; اَحْسَن "better;" كَبِير great;" اَكْبَر "greater."

*Than* is expressed by the preposition مِنْ; as, اَعْظَم مِنَ ٱلْمَلِك "greater than the king."

The superlative is of the same form as the comparative, but it is used without any addition; as, اَللّٰه اَعْلَم "God

(is) most wise." Or it is followed by a word in the genitive case; as, أَحْسَنُ النَّاسِ "the best of men."

N.B. A word preceding another in the genitive case does not admit the article; thus, above, أَحْسَنُ, *not* الْأَحْسَنُ.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### OF PRONOUNS.

THE Arabs acknowledge only three parts of speech, namely, the Verb, the Noun, and the Particle; including under the noun the pronoun and the adjective.

Some pronouns are separate, some affixed to other words.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are as follows:

| | SING. M. | SING. F. | DUAL. | PLURAL. M. | PLURAL. F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I..... | أَنَا | | .. | نَحْنُ | |
| 2. Thou.... | أَنْتَ | أَنْتِ | أَنْتُمَا | أَنْتُمْ | أَنْتُنَّ |
| 3. He (she). | هُوَ | هِيَ | هُمَا | هُمْ | هُنَّ |

N.B. The dual and the plural feminine are not used in the vulgar Arabic.

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are هٰذَا "this," and ذٰلِكَ "that," declined as follows:

| | SING. | DUAL. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Masc..... | هٰذا | هٰذَينِ هٰذانِ | هٰؤُلآء |
| Fem..... | هٰذهِ | هٰتَينِ هٰتانِ | .. |

N.B. In the vulgar Arabic the singular only is used, and the plural is sometimes replaced by the word هَدُول, and at other times by دُول, or هَذُون, or هَدُولى, &c.; while for the singular دى is frequently employed; as, دِى الْقَلَم "this pen;" دِى لِحِكَايَه "this story."

| | SING. | DUAL. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Masc..... | ذٰلِك | ذَينِك ذَانِك | أُولَآئِك |
| Fem..... | تِلْك | تَينِك تَانِك | .. |

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

الَّذِى "who," is thus declined.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Masc..... | الَّذِى | اللَّذانِ | الَّذِين |
| Fem..... | الَّتِى | اللَّتانِ | اللَّاتِى |

N.B. All these forms are replaced in the vulgar by the word اللّى.

مَنْ who, he who, those who, whoever.

ما that which, those which, whatever.

اَىّ who, which, what, of what kind.

The last three words are used interrogatively; as, مَنْ اَنْت "who are you?" اَيّ كِتَاب "which book?"

For مَا as an interrogative اَيْش (contracted from اَى شَى "what thing?") is more general; as, اَيْش تُرِيد "what do you want?" The same word takes the preposition لِ before it, to express *why?* as, لَايْش جِيت "why are you come?"

N.B. مَا is also a negative; as, مَا اَعْرِف "I do not know."

### THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns are expressed by means of affixes to the nouns; thus—

كِتَاب "a book."

| SING. | DUAL. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|
| كِتَابِى my book. | | كتابنا |
| كِتَابَك thy (*m*) book. | كتابكما | كتابكم |
| كِتَابُك thy (*f*) book. | | كتابكن |
| كِتَابُهُ his book. | كتابهما | كتابهم |
| كِتَابُهَا her book. | | كتابهن |

The dual, and also the plural feminine, are seldom used.

The 'Damma of هُ and هُمْ, &c., is changed into Casra after Casra; as كِتَابِهِ "of his book."

The same affixes are used with prepositions: for instance,

مِنْ "of," or "from."

| SING. | | DUAL. | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| مِنِّي | from me. | .. | مِنَّا |
| مِنْكَ | from thee (*m*). | مِنْكُمَا | مِنْكُمْ |
| مِنْكِ | from thee (*f*). | | مِنْكُنَّ |
| مِنْهُ | from him. | مِنْهُمَا | مِنْهُمْ |
| مِنْهَا | from her. | | مِنْهُنَّ |

So, with the preposition لِ "to," we have لِي, لَكَ, لَكِ, لَهُ, &c., or with عِنْد "with;" as, عِنْدِي فُلُوس "with me (is) money," *i.e.* "I have money."

N.B. The same affixes serve as the accusative case after verbs (except that instead of ي the first person is expressed by نِي), *e.g.* ضَرَبَ "he struck."

ضَرَبَنِي he struck me.
ضَرَبَكَ he struck thee.
ضَرَبَهُ he struck him.
&c. &c.

The *reciprocal* pronoun is expressed by نَفْس "self," joined to the pronominal affixes; as, نَفْسِي "myself," &c.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF THE NUMERALS.

THE Cardinal Numbers are the following:

| | MASC. | FEM. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | وَاحِدٌ / أَحَدٌ | وَاحِدَةٌ / إِحْدَى |
| 2. | اِثْنَانِ | اِثْنَتَانِ |
| 3. | ثَلَاثَةٌ | ثَلَاثٌ |
| 4. | أَرْبَعَةٌ | أَرْبَعٌ |
| 5. | خَمْسَةٌ | خَمْسٌ |
| 6. | سِتَّةٌ | سِتٌّ |
| 7. | سَبْعَةٌ | سَبْعٌ |
| 8. | ثَمَانِيَةٌ | ثَمَانٍ |
| 9. | تِسْعَةٌ | تِسْعٌ |
| 10. | عَشَرَةٌ | عَشْرٌ |
| 11. | اَحَدَ عَشَرَ | اِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ |

| | MASC. FEM. |
|---|---|
| 20. | عِشْرُونَ |
| 30. | ثَلَاثُونَ |
| 40. | أَرْبَعُونَ |
| 50. | خَمْسُونَ |
| . . . . . | |
| 100. | مِائَةٌ |
| 200. | مِائَتَانِ |
| 300. | ثَلَاثُ مِائَةٍ |
| 1000. | أَلْفٌ |
| 2000. | أَلْفَانِ |
| 3000. | ثَلَاثَةُ آلَافٍ |

Observe: The Cardinal numbers from 3 inclusive to 10 take the *fem.* form when the objects numbered are of the *masc.* gender; and conversely, the *masc.* form, when

the objects numbered are *fem.*; *e.g.* عَشَرَةُ رِجَالٌ, or عَشَرَةُ رِجَالٍ, "*ten men*," (lit. *men, a decade*, and, *a decade of men*); عَشْرُ نِسَآءٍ or عَشْرُ نِسَآءٌ "*ten women*."

The numerals that indicate numbers compounded of the units and the tens, are formed by prefixing the unit to the ten, and uniting them by the conjunction وَ, "*and*;" as, اَحَدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ "*one and twenty, twenty-one*."

The Ordinals are as follow:

| | MASC. | FEM. | | MASC. | FEM. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | أَوَّلُ | أُولَى | 10th. | عَاشِرٌ | عَاشِرَةٌ |
| 2d. | ثَانٍ | ثَانِيَةٌ | 11th. | حَادِي عَشَرَ | حَادِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ |
| 3d. | ثَالِثٌ | ثَالِثَةٌ | . . . . . | | |
| 4th. | رَابِعٌ | رَابِعَةٌ | 20th. | عِشْرُونَ | |
| . . . . . | | | 30th. | ثَلَاثُونَ | &c. |

Observe: The Ordinals from *twentieth* inclusive to *ninetieth* are identical in form with the Cardinals; as, عِشْرُونَ "*twenty*," اَلْعِشْرُونَ "*the twentieth*."

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ١ | ٢ | ٣ | ٤ | ٥ | ٦ | ٧ | ٨ | ٩ | ١٠ |

## CHAPTER VIII.

### OF THE VERB.

THE Arabic verb, in its several conjugations, consists of three letters or more, up to six. The triliteral verb is divided into seven classes, named by the Arabs as follows, the names being derived from the circumstance of the verb having a letter doubled, or containing one of the letters, ا, و, or ي. In treating of the verbs, as well as in the other parts of the grammar, as before mentioned, the different forms of the verb فَعَلَ "he did," are referred to as models. On this principle, the first radical letter of the verb is called the Fa, the second the Aine, the third the Lam.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.. | اَلسَّالِم (whole) | as كَتَبَ he wrote. |
| 2.. | اَلْمُضَاعَف (reduplicate) | .. مَدَّ he stretched. |
| 3.. | اَلْمَهْمُوز (hamzated) | .. اَخَذَ he took. |
| 4.. | اَلْمُعْتَل الفآ (weak of the فآ) | .. وَعَدَ he promised. |
| 5 . | اَلْمُعْتَل العَين (weak of the عَين) | .. قَالَ he said. |
| 6.. | اَلْمُعْتَل اللام (weak of the لام) | .. رَمَى he threw. |
| 7 . | اللَّفِيف (complex) | .. وَقَى he preserved. |

The verbs are either *triliteral* or *quadriliteral;* the

first consisting of three radical letters, as those already instanced; the other of four, as دَحْرَجَ "he rolled."

The derivatives are divided into three classes; the first being augmented by one servile letter, the second by two, and the last by three, as in the following manner:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1..... فَعَلَ | 6..... تَفَاعَلَ |
| 2..... فَعَّلَ | 7. ..... اِنْفَعَلَ |
| 3..... فَاعَلَ | 8.. ..... اِفْتَعَلَ |
| 4..... أَفْعَلَ | 9..... اِفْعَلَّ |
| 5..... ... تَفَعَّلَ | 10..... اِسْتَفْعَلَ |

The first conjugation has a transitive sense, where the action has an effect upon some other object, as كَتَبَ كِتَابًا "he wrote a book," and it is called مُتَعَدِّي (transitive), and also an intransitive one, where the effect is confined within the agent, as حَزِنَ "he mourned," and it is called لَازِم (intransitive).

The second and fourth form transitives, as نَزَّلَ or أَنْزَلَ "he brought down," or "he caused to go down;" with this difference, that the (ّ) indicates the action to have been done gradually, and the ا gives the idea that the action was done at once. But if the verb is originally transitive, the (ّ) then gives it an intensitive sense, as كَسَّرَ "he broke to pieces;" or it makes it transitive in two degrees, as كَتَّبَ "he caused somebody to write."

The third conveys the idea of a reciprocal action, as ضَارَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا "Zeid beat Amr," implying, at the same time, that Amr beat Zeid in return; also an intransitive sense, as جَالَسَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا Zeid sat down with Amr."

The fifth has sometimes a passive signification, as تَكَسَّرَ "it was broken," being the passive of the second conjugation كَسَّرَ; and sometimes an active sense, as تَرَقَّبَ "he expected."

The sixth denotes a co-operation or mutual action, nearly corresponding with the third, as تَضَارَبَ القَوْمُ "the people beat each other."

The seventh denotes a passive sense, as اِنْكَسَرَ "it was broken."

The eighth has sometimes a passive sense, as اِجْتَمَعَ it was collected;" and sometimes an active one, as اِخْتَرَعَ "he invented." The reason appears to be insufficient why most of the grammarians take it to be always passive.

The ninth form denotes colour, as اِصْفَرَّ "it became yellow;" it implies also deformity, as اِعْوَرَّ "he became one-eyed."

The tenth has generally two significations: the first is petitioning and desiring, as اِسْتَغْفَرَ "he asked pardon;" the second implies considering the thing to be such as is expressed by the simple verb, *e. g.* اِسْتَحْسَنَ "he considered (it) to be pretty;" اِسْتَغْلَى "he considered (it) to be dear."

The Arabs arrange their moods and tenses differently

from the Europeans, dividing their conjugation into five parts: 1st, the Preterite; 2d, the Future; 3d, the Imperative; 4th, the Participle; and 5th, the Infinitive.

Excepting the infinitive, they all have three numbers—singular, dual, and plural; and two genders—masculine and feminine. Their persons, as in other languages, are three; but the third being the root, precedes the second, and the second the first; all which will appear sufficiently obvious from the following paradigms:

CONJUGATION OF THE FIRST FORM OF REGULAR TRILITERAL VERBS.

نَصَرَ "He helped."

ACTIVE VOICE.

*Preterite.*

| | PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | |
| 3 | نَصَرْنَ | نَصَرُوا | نَصَرَتَا | نَصَرَا | نَصَرَتْ | نَصَرَ | 3 |
| 2 | نَصَرْتُنَّ | نَصَرْتُمْ | نَصَرْتُمَا | | نَصَرْتِ | نَصَرْتَ | 2 |
| 1 | نَصَرْنَا | | | | نَصَرْتُ | | 1 |

*Present or Future.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | يَنْصُرْنَ | يَنْصُرُونَ | تَنْصُرَانِ | يَنْصُرَانِ | تَنْصُرُ | يَنْصُرُ | 3 |
| 2 | تَنْصُرْنَ | تَنْصُرُونَ | تَنْصُرَانِ | | تَنْصُرِينَ | تَنْصُرُ | 2 |
| 1 | نَنْصُرُ | | | | أَنْصُرُ | | 1 |

*Imperative.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| اُنصُرنَ | اُنصُروا | اُنصُرَا | | اُنصُرِي | اُنصُر |

*Participle.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ناصِرٌ | ناصِرَةٌ | ناصِرانِ | ناصِرَتانِ | ناصِرُونَ | ناصِرَاتٌ |

*Infinitive.*

نَصْر

## OBSERVATIONS.

All the vowels are given in the above paradigm, as well as in those that follow. But remember that, as a rule, the final vowels are not sounded in the vulgar Arabic.

The vowel of the second radical, both in the preterite and the future, is not always as above. Some verbs, both transitive and intransitive, take ـَ in the preterite, as عَلِمَ "he knew," فَرِحَ "he rejoiced;" some, chiefly intransitive, take ـُ, as حَسُنَ "he was handsome." The second vowel in the future is also sometimes ـِ or ـَ, as يَفْرَحُ "he will rejoice," يَضْرِبُ "he will beat." The second vowel of the imperative is always the same as that of the future. If this be ـُ, the prosthetic alif takes ـُ likewise;

otherwise it takes ـِ, *e. g.* fut. يَضْرِبُ, يَفْرَحُ, يَنْصُرُ; imp. اِضْرِبْ, اِفْرَحْ, اُنْصُرْ.

In the vulgar conversational Arabic, this initial alif is altogether suppressed, so that the imperative becomes نْصُرْ, نْصُرِي, نْصُرَا, نْصُرُوا, نْصُرْنَ.

The form given above for the infinitive is the most common one. There are, however, a great many variations in this part of the verb, the same verb frequently having several forms of the infinitive.

[The following remarks are applicable to *all* the conjugations:]

The form for the future of the verb is also used for the present. The modern Arabs, therefore, make it a real present by joining to it some other word. Thus هُوَ يَكْتُبُ signifies *he writes*, or, *he will write*. But هو عَمَّال يَكْتُبُ has the single signification of *he is writing*; so, عَمَّال تَمْطُر *it is raining*.

The letter ب is also frequently prefixed to the future in common conversation. In this case, the ا of the first person disappears; as اَنَا بَكْتُب لَك "I will write to you," بِتَعْرِف تَقْرَى "do you know how to read?" In the first person plural, instead of ب, م is prefixed.

The words بدّه, بدّي, &c., placed before a verb, add to it the signification of *is going*.—Ex. هو بدّه يخرج "he is going to go out."

Although in the classical Arabic there are two particles, سَ and سَوف, employed to confine the verb to the future signification, they are very seldom used in ordinary books.

The pluperfect in Arabic is expressed by the addition of the verb كَان "to be," to the preterite of the principal verb.

Ex. كَان كَتَبَ "he had written."

The imperfect, by the addition of the same verb to the present tense.

Ex. كَان يَكْتُبُ "he was writing."

The dual forms and the feminine plurals are not used in common conversation.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice differs from the active chiefly in the vowel points, as may be observed by comparing them together.

*Preterite.*

| PLURAL | | DUAL. | | SING. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | |
| نُصِرْنَ | نُصِرُوا | نُصِرَتَا | نُصِرَا | نُصِرَتْ | نُصِرَ | 3 |
| نُصِرْتُنَّ | نُصِرْتُمْ | نُصِرْتُمَا | | نُصِرْتِ | نُصِرْتَ | 2 |
| نُصِرْنَا | | | | نُصِرْتُ | | 1 |

*Future.*

| | PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| 3 | يَنْصُرْنَ | يَنْصُرُونَ | يَنْصُرَانِ | يَنْصُرَانِ | تَنْصُرُ | يَنْصُرُ |
| 2 | تَنْصُرْنَ | تَنْصُرُونَ | تَنْصُرَانِ | | تَنْصُرِينَ | تَنْصُرُ |
| 1 | نَنْصُرُ | | | | أَنْصُرُ | |

*Participle.*

مَنْصُورٌ مَنْصُورَةٌ مَنْصُورَانِ مَنْصُورَتَانِ مَنْصُورُونَ مَنْصُورَاتٌ

The imperative passive is formed from the future by adding ل to it, as لِيُنْصَرْ, لِأُنْصَرْ, لِنُنْصَرْ.

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It will be sufficient, in place of enlarging the grammar unnecessarily with a number of whole-length conjugations, to give the first word alone of every tense, leaving it to the learner, by way of exercise, to fill up the other parts, which he may find to be a considerable help to his memory.

OF THE DERIVATIVE THREE-LETTER CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

*First Class.*

| | PART. | IMPER. | INFIN. | FUTURE. | PRET. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | مُفَعِّلٌ | فَعِّلْ | تَفْعِيلاً | يُـفَعِّلُ | فَعَّلَ |

| | PRET. | FUTURE. | INFIN. | IMPER. | PART. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | فاعَلَ | يُفاعِلُ | مُفاعَلَةً | فاعِلْ | مُفاعِلٌ |
| 4 | اَفْعَلَ | يُفْعِلُ | اِفْعالاً | اَفْعِلْ | مُفْعِلٌ |

*Second Class.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | تَفَعَّلَ | يَتَفَعَّلُ | تَفَعُّلاً | تَفَعَّلْ | مُتَفَعِّلٌ |
| 6 | تَفاعَلَ | يَتَفاعَلُ | تَفاعُلاً | تَفاعَلْ | مُتَفاعِلٌ |
| 7 | اِنْفَعَلَ | يَنْفَعِلُ | اِنْفِعالاً | اِنْفَعِلْ | مُنْفَعِلٌ |
| 8 | اِفْتَعَلَ | يَفْتَعِلُ | اِفْتِعالاً | اِفْتَعِلْ | مُفْتَعِلٌ |
| 9 | اِفْعَلَّ | يَفْعَلُّ | اِفْعِلالاً | اِفْعَلِلْ | مُفْعَلٌّ |

*Third Class.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | اِسْتَفْعَلَ | يَسْتَفْعِلُ | اِسْتِفْعالاً | اِسْتَفْعِلْ | مُسْتَفْعِلٌ |

PASSIVE VOICE.

*First Class.*

| | PRET. | FUTURE. | PART. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | فُعِلَ | يُفْعَلُ | فُعَلٌ |
| 3. | فُوعِلَ | يُفاعَلُ | مُفاعَلٌ |
| 4. | اُفْعِلَ | يُفْعَلُ | مُفْعَلٌ |

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مُضَاعَف (DOUBLED, HAVING THE THIRD RADICAL THE SAME AS THE SECOND.)

لَمَّ "he collected."

*Preterite.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| لَمَمْنَ | لَمُّوا | لَمَّتَا | لَمَّا | لَمَّتْ | لَمَّ |
| لَمَمْتُنَّ | لَمَمْتُمْ | لَمَمْتُمَا | | لَمَمْتِ | لَمَمْتَ |
| لَمَمْنَا | | .... | | لَمَمْتُ | |

*Future.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| يَلْمُمْنَ | يَلُمُّونَ | تَلُمَّانِ | يَلُمَّانِ | تَلُمُّ | يَلُمُّ |
| تَلْمُمْنَ | تَلُمُّونَ | تَلُمَّانِ | | تَلُمِّينَ | تَلُمُّ |
| نَلُمُّ | | | | أَلُمُّ | |

*Imperative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| لُمُّوا | لُمَّا | لُمِّي | لُمَّ |

*Participle.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| لَامَّاتٌ | لَامُّونَ | لَامَّانِ | لَامَّتَانِ | لَامَّةٌ | لَامٌّ |

*Passive.*

| PART. | FUT. | PRET. |
|---|---|---|
| مَلْمُومٌ | يُلَمُّ | لُمَّ |

## CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مُعْتَل الفَاء (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE FA," HAVING THE FIRST RADICAL و).

### *Preterite.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| وَعَدْنَ | وَعَدُوا | وَعَدَتَا | وَعَدَا | وَعَدَتْ | وَعَدَ |
| وَعَدْتُنَّ | وَعَدْتُمْ | وَعَدْتُمَا | | وَعَدْتِ | وَعَدْتَ |
| وَعَدْنَا | | | | وَعَدْتُ | |

### *Future.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| يَعِدْنَ | يَعِدُونَ | تَعِدَانِ | يَعِدَانِ | تَعِدُ | يَعِدُ |
| تَعِدْنَ | تَعِدُونَ | تَعِدَانِ | | تَعِدِينَ | تَعِدْ |
| نَعِدُ | | | | أَعِدُ | |

### *Imperative.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| عِدْنَ | عِدُوا | عِدَا | عِدِي | عِدْ |

### *Participle.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| واعِداتٌ | واعِدُونَ | واعِدَتَانِ | واعِدانِ | واعِدَةٌ | واعِدٌ |

### *Passive.*

| PART. | FUT. | PRET. |
|---|---|---|
| مَوْعُود | يُوعَدُ | وُعِدَ |

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مُعْتَل العين (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE AINE," HAVING THE SECOND RADICAL و).

## *Preterite.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| قُلْنَ | قالُوا | قالَتا | قالا | قالَت | قالَ |
| قُلْتُنَّ | قُلْتُمْ | قُلْتُما | | قُلْتِ | قُلْتَ |
| قُلْنَا | | | | قُلْتُ | |

## *Future.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| يَقُلْنَ | يَقُولُونَ | تَقُولانِ | يَقُولانِ | تَقُولُ | يَقُولُ |
| تَقُلْنَ | تَقُولُونَ | تَقُولانِ | | تَقُولِينَ | تَقُولُ |
| نَقُولُ | | | | أَقُولُ | |

## *Imperative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| قُلْنَ | قُولُوا | قُولا | قُولِي | قُلْ |

## *Participle.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| قائِلات | قائِلُونَ | قائِلَتانِ | قائِلانِ | قائِلَةٌ | قائِلٌ |

## *Passive.*

| PART. | FUT. | PRET. |
|---|---|---|
| مَقُولٌ | يُقَالُ | قِيلَ |

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مُعْتَل اللام (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE LAM," HAVING THE THIRD RADICAL ي).

## *Preterite.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| رَمَيْنَ | رَمَوا | رَمَتا | رَمَيَا | رَمَتْ | رَمَى |
| رميقم رميتن | | رميتما | | رَمَيْتِ | رَمَيْتَ |
| رَمَيْنا | | | | رَمَيْتُ | |

## *Future.*

| PLURAL. | | DUAL. | | SING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. |
| يَرْمِينَ | يَرْمُونَ | تَرْمِيانِ | يَرْمِيانِ | تَرْمِي | يَرْمِي |
| تَرْمِينَ | تَرْمُونَ | تَرْمِيانِ | | تَرْمِينَ | تَرْمِي |
| نَرْمِي | | | | أَرْمِي | |

## *Imperative.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| اِرْمِينَ | اِرْمُوا | اِرْمِيا | اِرْمِي | اِرْمِ |

## *Participle.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| رَامِيَاتٌ | رَامُونَ | رَامِيَتَانِ | رَامِيَانِ | رَامِيَةٌ | رَامٍ |

## *Passive.*

| PART. | FUT. | PRET. |
|---|---|---|
| مَرْمِي | يُرْمَى | رُمِيَ |

## REMARKS ON THE MODE OF EXPRESSING "TO BE" IN ARABIC.

The word كَانَ is the usual word in Arabic for "to be." It is conjugated regularly, like قَالَ (page 29).

Examples: كَانَ تَاجِر وَكَانَ لَهُ بَنُونَ ثَلٰثَة "there was a merchant, and he had (lit. there were to him) three sons"

اَىّ فَائِدَة يَكُون لِى مِنْ هٰذَا "what advantage will there be to me from this?"

لَمَّا كُنْت فِى رُومِيَّة كَانُوا عَمَّالِين † بِيبْنُوا* كَنِيسَة "when I was in Rome, they were building a church."

But when "to be" is in the *present* tense, followed by a participle, an adjective, or an adverb of place, the verb is not expressed, *e. g.*

| | |
|---|---|
| اَلْقنصُل مَشْغُول | The Consul [is] engaged. |
| اَخِى مَرِيض | My brother [is] ill. |
| اَلْاَوْلَاد فِى الْبُسْتَان | The children [are] in the garden. |

Or, if there is no noun preceding the verb, then the requisite personal pronoun is used without the verb, *e. g.*

| | |
|---|---|
| اَنَا مَرِيض | I [am] ill. |
| اَنْت تَعْبَان | Thou [art] tired. |
| نَحْن اَنْكِلِيز | We [are] English. |

---

* See p. 24. † See p. 24.

The preposition فِي (in), joined with the personal pronoun ـُه, is used in vulgar Arabic to express "there is."

Ex.: مَا فِيه شَي "There is nothing."
فِيه لَحْم فِي السُّوق "Is there meat in the market?"
*Answer:* فِيه "There is."

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE MODE OF EXPRESSING "TO HAVE" IN ARABIC.

The Arabic language has no word precisely answering to the verb "to have." An equivalent to it is obtained by using كَانَ "to be," صَارَ "to be," "to become," &c., with some preposition. In the present tense, the verb is not expressed, except in rare instances. Examples:

| | |
|---|---|
| عِنْدِي خُبْز | I have bread (lit. with me [is] bread). |
| عِنْدَك سِكِّين | You have a knife. |
| أَبُوك لَهُ دَار كَبِيرَة | Your father has a large house (lit. your father, to him, [is] a large house). |
| مَلِك كَان لَهُ وَلَدَان | A king had two sons (lit. a king, there were to him two sons). |
| صَايِر لَهُ حُمَّى | He has a fever. |
| صَار لَهُ حُمَّى | He had a fever. |
| لَيْس مَعِي سِوَى غُرُش | I have only a piastre (lit. there is not [لَيْس] with me, except a piastre). |

فِيكُم عَادَة جَيِّدة — You have a good custom (lit. an you [is] a good custom).

فِيه تَوَاضُع جَذِيل — He has much humility (lit. in [is] much humility).

---

THE following is a list of a few of the most useful v
They are all given in the 3rd pers. sing. of the pret
When a numeral is added, it denotes the conjugation

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| كَان | to be | جَلَس | to sit down |
| فَعَل | to do | عَلِم / عَرَف | to know |
| اَكَل | to eat | ظَنّ | to think |
| شَرِب | to drink | بَاع | to sell |
| جَاع | to hunger | اِشْتَرَى (8) | to buy |
| عَطِش | to thirst | قَرَأ | to read |
| جَاء | to come | كَتَب | to write |
| ذَهَب / *vulg.* رَاح | to go | ضَحِك | to laugh |
| دَخَل | to enter | بَكَى | to weep |
| خَرَج | to go out | مَشَى | to walk |
| رَفَع | to raise | جَرَى | to run |
| قَام | to rise up, to stand | مَرّ | to pass by |
| | | اَعْطَى (4) | to give |

| | |
|---|---|
| ضَرَبَ | to beat |
| أَرْسَلَ (4) | to send |
| لَبِسَ | to dress |
| وَزَنَ | to weigh |
| سَأَلَ | to ask |
| قَالَ | to say |
| تَكَلَّمَ (5) | to speak |
| مَسَّ | to touch |
| سَمِعَ | to hear |
| رَأَى | to see |
| نَظَرَ | to look at |
| سَقَطَ | to fall |
| جَمَعَ | to collect |
| فَهِمَ | to understand |
| تَعَلَّمَ (5) | to learn |
| عَلَّمَ (2) | to teach |
| نَامَ | to sleep |
| فَتَحَ | to open |
| غَلَقَ | to shut |
| أَخَذَ | to take |
| وَصَلَ | to arrive |

| | |
|---|---|
| لَعِبَ | to play |
| قَتَلَ | to kill |
| نَسِيَ | to forget |
| طَلَبَ | to seek |
| وَجَدَ | to find |
| مَاتَ | to die |
| اِبْتَدَى (8) | to begin |
| تَمَّ | to finish |
| نَصَرَ | to assist; to defend |
| اِنْتَظَرَ (8) | to wait for |
| بَقِيَ | to remain |
| حَبَّ / أَحَبَّ (4) | to love |
| أَبْغَضَ (4) | to hate |
| دَفَنَ | to bury |
| قَطَعَ | to cut |
| سَافَرَ (3) | to travel |
| رَكِبَ | to ride |
| رَجَعَ | to return |
| تَزَوَّجَ (5) | to marry |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| طَبَخ | to cook | غَاب | to set |
| سَرَق | to steal, to rob | مَطَر | to rain |
| سَجَد | to worship | ثَلَج | to snow |
| طَلَع | to rise (the sun) | | |

## OF PARTICLES WHICH AFFECT THE VERB.

In the conjugation of the verb, as given in pp. 22—31, the future of the indicative is exhibited only in its simplest form. It is, however, subject to the loss of the ن from these five forms, the verb taking a subjunctive signification; namely, يفعلان * تفعلان * يفعلون * تفعلون * تفعلين: the other forms will then end in a *fatha*, except the plural feminine.

[Note: In consequence of the omission of the final vowels and other terminations which distinguish some of the persons of the verbs, in the vulgar conversational Arabic, the following remarks need only be less carefully noted. Attention to the examples will, however, amply repay the learner.]

The particles which make the verb subjunctive are as follows:

ان *an*, "that," as أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَكْتُبَ "I wish to write," (*lit.* "I wish that *I should write.*"

لن *lan*, "not."—Ex. لَنْ يَضْرِبَ "He will not strike." (Some say that لن is a contraction of لا ان, and the above expression is equivalent to لا يكون ان يضرب "It shall not be that he *should strike*.")

اذن *ithan*, "therefore," "then."—Ex. إِذَنْ تَدْخُلَ الجَنَّةَ "Thou *mayest then enter* the garden."

كي *kyi* "that."—Ex. جِئْت كَي أَتَعَلَّمَ "I am come that I *might receive instruction*."

حتى *hatta*, "that," "so that."—Ex. ضَرَبْتُهُ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ "I beat him *that he might return*."

لِ "that," "for that."—Ex. اَتَيْتُكَ لِتُكْرِمَنِي "I came to thee, *that thou mightest honour* me."

او *au*, "until."—Ex. لَا أُفَارِقُكَ او تُعْطِيَنِي "I will not leave thee *till thou shouldst give me*," &c.

The verb is also made subjunctive when it is employed in connection with the seven following forms:

1. الأَمْر, the imperative.—Ex. زُرْنِي فَاكْرِمَكَ "Visit me *that I may honour* thee."
2. النَّهْي, the negative imperative.—Ex. لَا تَعْصِ الشَّرْعَ فَتُعَاقَبَ "Disobey not the law, *lest thou be punished*."

3. النَّفْى, the negative.—Ex. لا يتكلّمُ الكاذب فيكذَّبَ "Let not the liar speak, *lest he be belied.*"

4. الاِسْتِفْهام, the interrogation.—Ex. هَلْ ياتِي زيدٌ فيُكْرَمَ "Shall Zeid come, *that he may be honoured?*"

5. التَّمَنّى, desiring.—Ex. لَيتَ لي مالاً فاتَصَدَّقَ "O that I had wealth, *that I might bestow it in alms!*"

6. التَّرَجّى, hoping.—Ex. لَعَلّى اتُوب فيَغْفِرَ لى رَبّى "Perhaps I shall repent, *that* my Lord *may forgive me.*"

7. العَرْض, offering.—Ex. الاَ تَنْزِل عِنْدَنا فتُصيبَ خَيرًا "Wilt thou not come down to us, *that thou mayest find good?*"

Some particles apocopate one verb, while others apocopate two verbs in connection with each other. Of the first kind we have the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| لَم, as | لَمْ يَكْتُبْ | He has not written. |
| .. لَمّا | لمّا يَرْجِعْ | He has not yet returned. |
| .. لام الامر | لِيَتَكَلَّمْ | Let him speak. |
| .. لا النهى | لا يَضْرِبْ | Let him not strike. |

The following is a list of the second kind.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| اِنْ | اِنْ تَكْتُبْ أَكْتُبْ | If thou wilt write, I will write. |
| ما | ما تَرْكَبْ أَرْكَبْ | Whatever thou ridest, I will ride. |
| مَن | مَنْ يُومِنْ يَخْلُص | Whosoever believeth shall be saved. |
| مهما | مَهْما تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ | Whatever thou wilt do, I will do. |
| اَىّ | اَيًّا تَضْرِبْ اَضْرِبْ | Whomsoever thou shalt beat, I will beat. |
| كيفما | كَيفما تَتَوَجَّهْ تُصادِف خَيراً | Whithersoever thou shalt turn, thou wilt get good. |
| متى | مَتَى تَرْشُدْ تُحْمَدْ | When thou shalt act uprightly thou shalt be praised. |
| اينما | اَينَما تَجْلِسْ اَجْلِس | In whatever place thou shalt sit, I will sit. |
| اَنَّى | اَنَّى تَفْعَلْ اَفْعَلْ | Wherever thou shalt act, I will act. |
| حيثما | حَيْثُما تَتَوَجَّهْ اَتَوَجَّهْ | Wheresoever thou wilt turn, I will turn. |

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE prepositions in Arabic require the genitive ca
them. They are called حُرُوفُ ٱلْجَرِّ, *particles of attr*
and the word which follows them is said to be مَجْرُور
is marked with a *casra*, *e.g.* مِنْ رَجُلٍ "from a
مِنَ ٱلرَّجُلِ "from the man." The following is a list
prepositions:

بِ by, in, with.
تَ by (only in conjuring), as تَاللهِ "by
وَ by (only in conjuring), as وَاللهِ "by
لِ to, for (sign of the dative).
كَ like, as.

These five particles are prefixed to the word
govern.

The pronominal suffixes هُ and هُمْ become ـِهِ
after بِ, as بِهِ, بِهِمْ. Before them, لِ becomes لَ, as
*him*, لَهُ *to you*, لَنَا *to us*. The suffix of the 1st per
absorbs the vowel of the proposition, as لِي *to me*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| من | *min,* | from. |
| الى | *ila,* | to. |
| عن | ع*an,* | of, from. |
| علي | ع*ala,* | upon. |
| في | *fi,* | in. |
| ربّ | *robba,* | it may be. |
| مذ | *moth,* | since. |
| منذ | *month,* | since. |
| حاشا | *'hâsha,* | except. |
| عدا | ع*ada,* | except. |
| خلا | *'chala,* | except. |
| متى | *'hatta,* | even to. |

If مِنْ or عَنْ is prefixed to مَنْ or مَا, the ن is assimilated to the م in pronunciation, and the two are usually written as one letter; as, عَمَّا مِمَّنْ, &c., for عَنْمَا مِنْمَنْ, &c.

The following words, many of which have the force of prepositions, also require the genitive case after them.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| كلّ | *coll,* | every, all. |
| مع | *ma*ع, | with. |
| جميع | *jamî*ع, | all, altogether. |
| بعد | *ba*ع*d,* | after. |
| قبل | *'kabl,* | before. |
| فوق | *fou'k,* | above, over. |
| تحت | *ta'ht,* | under. |
| قدّام | *'koddâm,* | before. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ورآ | *warā,* | behind. |
| مثل | *mithl,* | like. |
| شبه | *shibh,* | like. |
| نظير | *nathîr,* | like. |
| نحو | *na'how,* | about, like. |
| عند | *ʿind,* | at, with. |
| سوى | *siwa,* | except, besides. |
| غير | *ghire,* | except, besides. |
| حذآ | *'hithâ,* | by, by side of. |
| قبالة | *'kobâlah,* | opposite. |
| ازآ | *izâ,* | near, by. |
| تجاة | *tujâh,* | opposite. |
| تلقا | *til'kâ,* | opposite. |
| ذو | *thoo,* | having, possessing. |
| لدى | *lada,* | at. |
| لدن | *ladon,* | at. |
| وسط | *wasa't,* | in the middle of. |

## CHAPTER X.

### OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following are the conjunctions in most common use:

وَ "and."—Ex. جآ زَيد وعَمْرو "Zeid *and* Amr came."

فَ "and."—Ex. قَرَأْتُ الصَّرْف فالنَّحْو "I have read etymology *and* syntax. The particle وَ is irrespective of order: فَ, on the contrary, distinguishes it. I have read etymology *first*, and *then* syntax.

ثم *thumma*, "then."—Ex. جَآت ٱلرِّجال ثُمَّ ٱلنِّسآء "The men came, *then* the women.

حتى *'hatta*, "even."—Ex. أَكَلْتُ ٱلسَّمَكَة حَتَّى رأسَها "I have eaten the fish, *even* its head."

او *au*, "or."—Ex. إلْبَس ٱلصُّوف اَو الحَرِير "Be dressed in wool *or* silk."

ام *am*, "or."—Ex. أَزَيد قام أَم عَمْرو "Did Zeid stand up *or* Amr?"

ولا *walâ*, "and not," "nor."—Ex. ما جآنِي رَجُل ولا امْرأَة "A man did not come to me, *nor* a woman."

بل *bal* "but."—Ex. ما جَآنِى رَجُل بَل امْرَأَة "A man did not come to me, *but* a woman."

لكن *lâkin*, "but."—Ex. مَا رَأَيتُ رَجُلاً لَكِن امْرَأَة "I did not see a man, *but* a woman."

---

The following words and particles, many of which are nouns in the accusative case, though used adverbially, will be of considerable use to the learner:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ابتدآءً | *ibtidâ-an*, | In the first place. |
| ابداً | *abadan*, | never, for ever. |
| احْيانًا | *a'hyânan*, | sometimes. |
| اخيراً | *aćhîran*, | lastly. |
| اخر الامر | *âchira 'l amr*, | at length. |
| اذ | *ith*, | when. |
| اذ ذاك | *ith thâk*, | then, at this time. |
| اذا | *ithâ*, | if, when, behold. |
| اذما | *ith ma*, | when. |
| اذن or اذًا | *ithan*, | then. |
| اسفل | *asfal*, | below. |
| اصلاً | *aslan*, | never, not at all. |
| اضطراراً | *id'tirâran*, | by force. |
| الآن | *al-ân*, | now. |
| الّا | *illâ*, | but, except. |
| الّا انْ | *illâ an*, | unless. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| اليوم | *al youm,* | to-day. |
| الى حيث | *ila 'hithe,* | whither. |
| الى غير ذلك | *ila ghire thâlik,* | et cætera. |
| الى الآن | *ila al-ân,* | hitherto. |
| الى هنا | *ila huna,* | hither. |
| امّا | *immâ,* | either. |
| امّا | *ammâ,* | but, as to. |
| امام | *amâm,* | before. |
| انّ | *inna,* | certainly. |
| انّما | *innamâ,* | but, only. |
| اوّلا | *awwalan,* | at first. |
| أَولَم | *awalam,* | is it not? |
| اهلاً | *ahlan,* | welcome. |
| أَيْ | *eye,* | that is, viz. |
| ايّاك | *iyâk,* | take you care. |
| ايضًا | *eyedan,* | also. |
| أَيْن | *eyen, aine,* | where? |
| باطلاً | *bá'tilan,* | in vain. |
| بالحق | *bil'ha'k'k,* | justly. |
| البتّة | *albattah,* | not at all. |
| بعدلاً من | *badalan min,* | instead of. |
| برّا | *barra,* | without. |
| بعد هذا | *baʿda-hâtha,* | after this. |
| بعد غد | *baʿda ghad,* | after to-morrow. |
| بعيد | *baʿîd,* | far off. |
| بكرة | *bokrah,* | early. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| بينما * بين | *bine, bînamâ,* | between. |
| ثُمَّ | *thomma,* | and, then, therefo |
| ثَمَّ | *thamma,* | there, in that pla |
| جبراً | *jabran,* | by force. |
| جدّاً | *jiddan,* | very, in earnest. |
| في الجملة * جملةً | *jomlah, fi 'ljomlah,* | totally, upon t whole. |
| جميعاً | *jamîʿan,* | altogether. |
| حاشا | *'hâsha,* | except, God forb |
| حالاً | *'hâlan,* | presently. |
| حذآ | *'hithâ,* | over against. |
| حسب | *hasb,* | according to. |
| حقّاً | *'ha'k'kan,* | certainly. |
| حول | *'houle,* | around. |
| حيث | *'haithe,* | where. |
| حيثما | *'haithoma,* | wherever. |
| حينئذ | *'hina-ithin,* | then. |
| في الخارج or خارجا | *ćhârijan, fi 'lchârij,* | without. |
| خصوصا * خاصة | *ćhassah, ćhośoośan,* | especially, pecu liarly. |
| ماخلا * خلا | *ćhala, ma ćhala,* | besides, except. |
| خلف | *ćhalf,* | behind. |
| دائما | *dâ-iman,* | at all times. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| دون | *doon.* | under, besides. |
| من دون | *min doon,* | without. |
| سابقا | *sâbi'kan,* | formerly. |
| سابقاً ولاحقاً | *sâbi'kan wa-lâ'hi'kan,* | before and after. |
| سريعاً | *sarîعan,* | quickly. |
| سمعاً وطاعة | *samعan wa-'tâعah,* | obediently. |
| شرعاً | *sharعan,* | legally. |
| على طبق * طبق | *'tib'k, علa 'tib'k,* | according, agreeing with. |
| طوراً | *'touran,* | once. |
| عاجلا | *عâjilan,* | hastily. |
| ماعدا * عدا | *عada, ma عada,* | except. |
| على الخصوص | *علa 'lkhósoos,* | particularly. |
| على الدوام | *علa 'ddawâm,* | always, continually |
| على الفور | *علa 'lfour,* | quickly. |
| على كل حال | *علa colli 'hal,* | on every state, in every manner. |
| على اىّ حال | *علa eyei 'hâl,* | |
| عن قصد | *عan 'kasd,* | intentionally. |
| عن قريب | *عan 'karîb,* | in a short time. |
| غالبًا | *ghâliban,* | generally. |
| غِبّ | *ghibb,* | after. |
| غبّا | *ghibban,* | seldom. |
| غدا | *ghada,* | to-morrow. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| غيران | *ghire an,* | except that. |
| من غير | *min ghire,* | without. |
| بغير | *bighire,* | |
| غير بعيد | *ghire baعîd,* | not far. |
| فرداً | *fardan,* | singly. |
| فقط | *fa'ka't,* | only. |
| فوق الحدّ | *fou'k al'hadd,* | above limit. |
| فرق القياس | *fou'k al'kiyâs,* | above measure. |
| فى اثنآ ذلك | *fi athnâ thâlik,* | in the mean tim |
| فى غضون ذلك | *fi gho'doon thâlik,* | |
| فى الحال | *fi 'l'hâl,* | immediately. |
| فى الحقيقة | *fi'l'ha'ki'kah,* | truly, in fact. |
| فى الواقع | *fi 'lwâkiع,* | in fact, really. |
| فى كلّ مكان | *fi colli macân,* | in every place. |
| فيم | *fîma,* | in what? why |
| من قبل * قبل | *kabl, min 'kabl,* | before. |
| فيما بعد | *fimâ baعd,* | henceforward. |
| قبل الان | *'kabl alân,* | before now. |
| قد | *'kad,* | certainly. |
| قدّام | *'koddâm,* | before. |
| قريب | *'karîb,* | near. |
| قط | *'ka'tt,* | never. |
| قطعاً | *'ka'tعan,* | never, in no sha |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| قليلاً | *'kalîlan,* | little. |
| كأنّ | *kaanna,* | as if. |
| كثيرًا ما | *kathîran mâ,* | often. |
| كذا | *kathâ,* | so, thus. |
| كذلك | *kathâlik,* | likewise. |
| كلّا | *kallâ,* | not at all. |
| كل واحد * كل اد | *koll a'had, koll wâ'hid,* | every one. |
| كلّما | *kollamâ,* | as often as, whenever. |
| كل يوم | *koll youm,* | every day. |
| كم | *kam,* | how many, how much. |
| كما | *kamâ,* | as. |
| لكى * كى | *kaye, likaye,* | in order to. |
| كيف | *kife,* | how. |
| كيفما | *kayefamâ,* | any how. |
| كيما | *kayemâ,* | that. |
| لابدّ | *la bodd,* | necessarily. |
| من اجل * لاجل | *li-ajl, min ajl,* | on which account, for. |
| لاشى | *lâ shy,* | nothing. |
| لا محالة | *lâ ma'hâlah,* | undoubtedly. |
| لكن | *lâkin,* | but. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| لَمَّا | *lamma,* | not yet, when. |
| لماذا | *li-mâthâ,* | why. |
| لو | *loue,* | if. |
| لولم * لولا | *loue la, loue lam,* | unless. |
| لَيْت | *lite,* | would to God. |
| ليس | *lise,* | no, not. |
| مابين | *ma bine,* | between. |
| مادام | *ma dâm,* | as long as. |
| متى | *mata,* | when, whenever |
| مِثْل | *mithl,* | like, as. |
| مدى الايام | *mada'l ayyâm,* | at all times. |
| مرحبا | *mar'haba, mar'haban,* | welcome! |
| مرّة | *marrah,* | once. |
| معًا | *maعan,* | together, along w |
| من الان | *min alân,* | from this time. |
| من الان فصاعدا | *min alân fasâعidan,* | henceforth. |
| من اين | *min eyne,* | whence. |
| من بعد | *min baعd,* | after. |
| من تحت | *min ta'ht,* | from below. |
| من حيث | *min 'hithe,* | since. |
| من دون | *min doon,* | without. |
| من غير | *min ghire,* | without. |
| من فوق | *min fou'k,* | from above. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| من هنا | *min honâ,* | hence. |
| من هناك | *min honâk,* | thence. |
| مهما | *mahmâ,* | as often as. |
| نحو | *na'hou,* | near about, as. |
| نعم | *naʿam,* | yes. |
| ويل | *wile,* | fie. |
| ها | *hâ,* | behold. |
| هل | *hal,* | whether? |
| هنا | *honâ,* | here. |
| هنالك * هناك | *honâk, honâlik,* | there. |
| هوذا | *howa-thâ,* | behold. |
| يعنى | *yaʿni,* | that is to say. |

## CHAPTER XI.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

HE verbs in which one of the three letters, viz. ا و ي
ours, present the greatest difficulties to the Arabic
dent, as they are sometimes changed one for the other,
dropped altogether. A little practice and observation
ll, however, put the learner in possession of these
egularities better than any rules with which to burden
memory.

The most difficult point connected with nouns is the imperfect plural, which is not formed by the addition of ون or ات. It is so extremely irregular and various that no rules can greatly assist the memory; but those forms which most generally occur will soon become familiar, and a dictionary will afford every necessary assistance with regard to the more uncommon.

The principal forms, however, are comprehended in the following table:

| SING. | | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|
| غُرْفَة | a parlour..... | غُرَف |
| جِدار | a wall ..... | جُدُر |
| أَحْمَر | red ..... | حُمْر |
| قِرْبَة | a bladder ..... | قِرَب |
| رَجُل | a man..... | رِجال |
| بَيْت | a house..... | بُيُوت |
| ضارِب | striking ..... | ضُرَّب |
| كامِل | perfect ..... | كُمَّلة |
| رامٍ | throwing..... | رُماة |
| قِرْد | an ape ..... | قِرَدَة |
| غُصْن | a branch..... | أَغْصان |
| جَبَل | a mountain.. ... | أَجْبال |

| SING. | | PLURAL. |
|---|---|---|
| خاتَم | a seal ..... | خَواتِم |
| غُلام | a boy ..... | غِلْمان |
| شَرِيف | noble ..... | شُرَفاء |
| جَرِيح | wounded..... | جَرْحَى |

Further, it is not at all an uncommon circumstance for the same word to have various forms of the plural; *e. g.* جَبَل has the forms جِبال, اَجْبَال, اَجْبُل.

[Note: The last form (اَجْبُل) is called a plural of paucity (جَمْعُ القِلَّة) and is restricted in its application to *three* to *ten* (incl.).]

With regard to the quadriliteral nouns, all the simple ones, and many of those which are augmented, together with their feminines, form their plurals by inserting ا after the second letter, the first having (ـَـ), and the third (ـِـ), as كَواكِب, from كَوْكَب "a star;" دَراهِم, from دِرْهَم "a dirham;" مَعابِد, from مَعْبَد "a worshipping place," &c.

The modern Arabs use no particle for an interrogation, but denote it by the tone of voice. They sometimes, however, employ ش (which is a corruption of شي *shy*, "a thing") both in interrogative and negative sentences. Thus, they say, رحت ش اليوم عنده *ro'htish al-youm ʿindoh*, "Did you go to him to-day?" Also, ما رحت ش اليوم عنده

*mâ ro'htish al-youm* عِندُه, "I did not go to him to-day." In the latter case, the ش of the Arabs is used as 'pas' with the French.

It has been remarked (p. 11) that the use of the diminutive form is of rare occurrence. The contrary, however, is the case in Egypt, where it is frequently employed unnecessarily; as صُغَير, for صَغِير "small;" قُرَيب for قَرِيب "near."

The Arabic language abounds with synonymes; and, of a number of words which are synonymous, one is in common use in one country, and another elsewhere. Thus the Egyptian calls milk لَبَن; the Syrian calls it حَلِيب. The word لَبَن is used in Syria to denote a particular preparation of *sour* milk. Again, bread is called in Egypt عَيش, and in other Arab conntries خُبْز, and so on.

It may also be mentioned that the same word is sometimes differently pronounced in different parts. But, in spite of these irregularities, far less variation is found in the vulgar Arabic than in the English spoken in the different counties of England.

# BOOK II.

## SYNTAX.

### CHAPTER I.

#### OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE OF THE NOUN.

THE *nominative* case is principally employed to express the following:

1. الْمُبْتَدَا the subject.
2. الْخَبَر the predicate.

Ex. زَيْدٌ كَاتِبٌ "*Zeid* (is) *writing*;" where زَيْدٌ is the subject, and كَاتِبٌ the predicate.

3. الفاعِل the agent, as ضَرَبَ زَيْدٌ "*Zeid* beat."

4. نائب الفاعِل the substitute of the agent—the subject of a passive verb.—Ex. ضُرِبَ زَيْدٌ "*Zeid* was beaten."

5. الْمُنَادَي the *vocative*, as زَيْدُ "O, *Zeid*."

## CHAPTER II.

### OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

When two nouns follow each other, the second being in the genitive case, the latter is made مَجْرُور by a *casra*, as كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ "the book of the man;" or by (ٍ) if the noun is indefinite (p. 9), as كِتَابُ رَجُلٍ "the book of a man."

Note—The noun preceding a genitive case never admits the tanween; thus, in these instances, we have كِتَابُ not كِتَابٌ.

The use of the genitive in Arabic is very deficient; for if an adjective be placed after it, it may be referred either to it, or to the preceding substantive. Thus, in the expression كتاب الرجل العظيم, the word العظيم may be taken as a qualification either to كتاب or to الرجل. The modern Arabs, in their vulgar conversation, seeing the defect of this construction, remove the ambiguity by inserting the word بتاع or متاع "property." Thus, الكتاب العظيم بتاع الرجل "the excellent book, the property of the man;" الكتاب بتاع الرجل العظيم "the book, the property of the excellent man."

Note—The ambiguity above spoken of, arises from the omission of the last vowels in the pronunciation, as is usually done. Otherwise the expressions كِتَابُ ٱلرَّجُلِ ٱلْعَظِيمُ and كِتَابُ ٱلرَّجُلِ ٱلْعَظِيمِ are sufficiently explicit.

## CHAPTER III.

### OF THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

THE following instances will exemplify the uses of the *accusative* case:

1. المَفْعُول المُطْلَق, the absolute accusative, as ضَرَبْتُ ضَرْبًا "I beat *beating*;" where ضَرْبًا is the accusative of the verbal noun, and gives force to the expression.

2. المَفْعُول بِهِ, the object of the action, as ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا "I beat *Zeid*."

3. المَفْعُول فِيهِ, the time or place in which any thing is done.
Ex. سِرْتُ يَوْمًا "I travelled *one day*."

4. المَفْعُول لَهُ, the object for which the action is performed.
Ex. ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا تَأْدِيبًا لَهُ "I have beaten Zeid for *instruction* to him."

5. المَفْعُول مَعَهُ, the person or thing in whose company the action was performed.
Ex. اسْتَوَى المَآءُ وَالخَشَبَةَ "The water was equal *with* the *wood*."

In such cases وَ, *and*, has the signification of مَعَ *with*.

The *accusative* case is also used to express the following:

1. المُنادَى, the vocative, as يَا زَيْدُ بْنَ عَمْرٍو O, Zeid, *son* of Amr."

2. المُسْتَثْنَى the accusative of exception.

Ex. قامَ ٱلْقَوم إِلَّا زَيدًا "The people rose *except Zeid.*"

3. الحَال the state or condition.

Ex. جَاءَ زَيدٌ رَاكِبًا "Zeid came *riding.*"

4. التَّمْيِيز the accusative of specification.

Ex. طَابَ زَيدٌ نَفْسًا "Zeid's *soul* was cheerful," (*lit.* Zeid was cheerful as to the soul).

5. الكِنَايَة the accusative of metonomy.

Ex. كَم لِي عَبْدًا "*How many servants* had I?"

عِنْدِي كَذَا دِرْهَمًا "I have *such and such dirhems.*"

6. العَدَد number.

Ex. رَأَيتُ اَحَدَ عَشَرَ رَجُلًا "I saw *eleven men.*"

7. التَّحْذِير caution.

Ex. إِيَّاكَ الاَسَدَ "Take care of *the lion.*

There are several verbs signifying "to be," "to continue," &c., which require the accusative case after them, as the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| كَانَ, as | كَانَ زَيدٌ قَائِمًا | Zeid was standing. |
| اَمْسَى .. | اَمْسَى زَيدٌ بَاكِيًا | Zeid was crying. |
| أَصْبَحَ .. | أَصْبَحَ زَيدٌ ضَاحِكًا | Zeid was laughing. |
| اَضْحَى .. | اَضْحَى زَيدٌ جَائِعًا | Zeid was hungry. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ظَلَّ as | ظَلَّ زَيْدٌ تَعِباً | Zeid was fatigued. |
| بات .. | باتَ زَيْدٌ نادِماً | Zeid was repenting. |
| لَيْسَ .. | لَيْسَ زَيْدٌ جاهِلاً | Zeid is not ignorant. |
| صار .. | صارَ زَيْدٌ عالِماً | Zeid was knowing. |
| ما زال .. | ما زالَ زَيْدٌ ساهِراً | Zeid was watching. |
| ما انفَكَّ .. | ما انْفَكَّ زَيْدٌ خاطِباً | Zeid continued to be preaching. |
| ما فَتِئَ .. | ما فَتِئَ زَيْدٌ قارِئاً | Zeid continued reading. |
| ما بَرِحَ .. | ما بَرِحَ زَيْدٌ ماشِياً | Zeid continued walking. |
| ما دام .. | تَعَلَّمْ ما دامَ الْعِلْمُ مُمْكِناً | Learn as long as learning is possible. |

There are several particles which have the same effect, as in the following :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| انَّ, as | انَّ زَيداً قائِمٌ | Zeid is standing. |
| كَأَنَّ .. | كَأَنَّ زَيداً أَسَدٌ | Zeid is as a lion. |
| لـكِنَّ .. | قامَ النَّاسُ لـكِنَّ زَيداً جالِسٌ | The people got up, but Zeid is sitting. |
| لَيْتَ .. | لَيْتَ زَيداً حاضِرٌ | O, that Zeid were present. |
| لَعَلَّ | لَعَلَّ زَيداً قادِمٌ | Perhaps Zeid is coming. |

## CHAPTER IV.

### OF THE VERB.

When the subject precedes the verb, the latter agrees with it in gender and number; but when this order is reversed there are various exceptions, of which it will be sufficient to note the following cases.

1. If the subject be a perfect plural, or a broken plural denoting persons of the male sex, the preceding verb is usually put in the sing. masc., particularly when one or two words are interposed between it and the subject; as قَالَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنُونَ *the believers said;* جَاءَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ رِجَالٌ مِنْ مَكَّةَ *there came one day (some) men from Mecca;* أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ ٱلسُّفَهَاءُ *shall we believe as fools have believed?*

2. If the subject be a broken plural, no matter whether derived from a masc. or a fem. sing., the preceding verb may be either masc. or fem.; as ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذٰلِكَ *then, after this, your hearts became hard* (from قَلْبٌ masc.)

3. If the subject be a feminine noun in the plural number, whether a whole or a broken plural, the preceding verb may be put either in the masc. or fem. sing. Ex. فَأَصَابَهُمْ سَيِّئَاتُ مَا عَمِلُوا *the evil consequences of what they did, came upon them;* قَالَ نِسْوَةٌ فِي ٱلْمَدِينَةِ *(some) women in the city said;* فَبَكَى بَنَاتِي شَجْوَهُنَّ *and my daughters lamented their misery.*

رَأْسُ الْحِكْمَةِ مَخَافَةُ اللَّهِ

The beginning of wisdom [is] the fear of God.

رَأْسُ *the beginning of*, subst. masc. without tanween or article, because it is followed by a genitive case, (p. 56).

الْحِكْمَةِ *wisdom*, subst. fem. with article, and therefore without tanween (p. 6). The mark over ا is wasla (p. 6), denoting that it has no vowel, the vowel of the preceding letter being carried on to the ل; thus *ras'ol*. This is always the case with the article.

مَخَافَةُ *the fear of*, subst. fem. See remarks on رَأْسُ.

اللَّهِ *God*. The last letter has, grammatically, a casra, being the genitive case of Allāh.

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مَنْ لَمْ يُحْسِنْ لِنَفْسِهِ لَمْ يُحْسِنْ لِغَيْرِهِ

He who does not act well to himself, does not act well to another.

مَنْ *he who*, rel. pron. (p. 14).

لَمْ *not*, neg. adv. apocopating the following verb (p. 38).

يُحْسِنْ *acts well, does good*, 3d pers. sing. m. of the 4th conj. of حَسُنَ (p. 23). The particle لَمْ never admits of the pret. after it, but always requires the future.

لِنَفْسِهِ *to himself.* The prep. ل governing نَفْس *self,* (p 16), in the dative (p. 9); ـِهِ the pron. suffix 3d pers. sing. m. with casra in place of 'damma (p. 15).

لِغَيْرِهِ *to another,* غَيْر a noun denoting *another than;* لِغَيْرِهِ, *to another than himself.*

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إِنْسَانٌ وَٱلْمَوتُ

إِنسَانٌ مَرَّةً حَمَلَ جُرْزَةَ حَطَبٍ فَثَقُلَتْ عَلَيهِ فَلَمَّا أَعْيَا وَضَجِرَ مِنْ حَمْلِهَا رَمَى بِهَا عَنْ كَتِفِهِ وَدَعَا عَلَى رُوحِهِ بِٱلْمَوتِ فَتَشَخَّصَ لَهُ قَائِلاً هُوذَا أَنَا لِمَا ذَا دَعَوتَنِي فَقَالَ لَهُ ٱلْإِنْسَانُ دَعَوتُكَ لِتَرْفَعَ هٰذِهِ جُرْزَةَ ٱلْحَطَبِ عَلَى كَتِفِي

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إِنْسَان subst. masc. *a man.*

وَٱلْمَوتُ *and death,* و conj. ٱلْ def. art. مَوتُ subst. masc. The article prefixed to it displaces the *tanween* (p. 6).

مَرَّةً *once on a time,* subst. fem. accus. of time (p. 57).

حَمَلَ *was carrying,* 3d pers. masc. sing. pret.

جُرْزَةَ *a faggot,* subst. fem. without *tanween,* because preceding a genitive.

حَطَبٍ *of wood,* subst. masc. gen. case.

فَثَقُلَتْ *and so it was heavy.* ف denotes more than و; *and*

*so—i.e.* in consequence of his carrying it. ثَقُلَتْ 3d pers. fem. pret. sing.; note the vowel of the second radical. (Obs. p. 23.)

عَلَيْهِ *upon him,* the prep. عَلَى with pron. suffix 3d pers. sing. m.

فَلَمَّا *and so when.*

أُعْيِيَ *he was oppressed,* 3d pers. sing. pret. m. 4th conj. of عَيَّ.

وَضَجِرَ *and was weary.* Note the vowel of the second radical. (Obs. p. 23.)

مِنْ *from.*

حَمْلِهَا *carrying it,* حَمْلٌ a verbal noun from the verb حَمَلَ; the last radical has casra, to denote the genitive after the prep. مِنْ; هَا pron. suffix fem. sing. agreeing with جِرْزَةٌ.

رَمَى بِهَا *he cast it,* 3d pers. sing. masc. construed with the prep. ب. It might also be used with an accus. absolutely.

عَنْ *from.*

كَتِفِهِ *his shoulder,* subst. fem. (p. 7) sing. with pron. suffix in the gen. case, governed by prep. عَنْ.

وَدَعَا *and called,* conj. و with verb in 3d pers. sing. pret. masc.

عَلَى *upon.*

رُوحِهِ *himself,* رُوح *self;* same meaning as نَفْس (p. 16), ـهِ pron. suffix; they are in the gen., being governed by the prep. عَلَى.

بِالْمَوْتِ *death,* ب prep. governing مَوْت in the gen.—The verb دَعَا might also be used without the prep.; thus دَعَا الْمَوْتَ.

فَشَخَصَ *so he presented himself,* فَ *so*—in consequence of the call—with verb in the pret. sing. masc. 3d pers.

لَهُ *to him* (p. 16).

قَائِلاً *saying,* part. act. of قَالَ *he said* (p. 30). The final ا is not sounded (p. 5). The word is in the accus., denoting the state or condition (حَال), p. 58.

هُوذَا *behold*

أَنَا *I*

لِمَا ذَا *why*

دَعَوْتَنِي *have you called me?* 2nd pers. sing. pret. m. of verb دَعَا with pron. suffix of 1st pers. According to the above remark it might have been دَعَوْتَ بِي.

فَقَالَ *so he said,* conj. فَ with verb, 3d pers. pret. sing. m.

دَعَوْتُكَ *I called you,* 1st pers. pret. sing. of دَعَا with pron. suffix, 2nd pers. sing. masc.

لِتَرْفَعَ *that you might lift,* ل *that*—a particle making the verb subjunctive (p. 37) with verb رَفَعَ *he raised.*

هٰذِهِ *this,* demons. pron. fem. sing. (p. 14).

جُرْزَةَ *faggot,* before a gen. and therefore without tanween or article.

الْحَطَبِ *of wood*

عَلَى *upon,* prep. governing the gen.

كَتِفِي *my shoulder.*

---

وَمِن غَرِيبِ مَا اتَّفَقَ لِلْمُعْتَصِمِ أَنَّهُ كَانَ
was he that Moʿtasim the to happened what strange from and

قَاعِدًا فِي مَجْلِسِ أُنْسِهِ وَٱلْكَاسُ فِي يَدِهِ فَبَلَغَهُ
him it reached so his hand in cup the and his friends of sitting-place in sitting

أَنَّ ٱمْرَأَةً شَرِيفَةً فِي ٱلْأَسْرِ عِنْدَ عِلْجٍ مِنْ عُلُوجِ
of barbarians the of a barbarian with bondage the in noble a woman that

الرُّومِ* فِي عَمُورِيَّةَ وَأَنَّهُ لَطَمَهَا عَلَى وَجْهِهَا يَوْمًا
a day her face upon her struck he that and Amoria in Room the

فَصَاحَتْ وَا مُعْتَصِمَاهْ فَقَالَ لَهَا الْعِلْجُ مَا يَجِي
he will come not barbarian the her to said and Moʿtasim O she cried so

---

* All the European nations, with the inhabitants of Asia Minor, are often called Romans by the Arabian writers.

إِلَيْكَ إِلَّا عَلَى أَبْلَق فَخَتَم الْمعتَصِمُ الكاس

cup the Mo'tasim sealed so a piebald horse upon but you to

وَناوَلَها لِلسَّاقِي وَقال لا أَشْرَبُها إِلَّا بَعْد فَكّ

delivery after but it I will drink not said and cup-bearer to the it gave and

الشَّرِيفة مِنَ الْأَسْر وَقَتْل الْعِلْج فَلَمّا أَصْبَح

he was in the when and barbarian the kill- and bondage the from noble the of
morning ing

نادَى بِالرَّحِيل إِلَى عمورية وَأَمَر عَسْكَرَهُ أَن لا يَخْرُج

go out not that his troops ordered and Amoria to marching the for called

أَحَد مِنْهُم إِلَّا عَلَى أَبْلَق فَخَرَجُوا فِي سَبْعِين أَلْف

1000 70 in they went out so a piebald horse upon but them of one

أَبْلَق فَلَمّا فَتَحَ اللّٰهُ تَعالَى عَلَيْهِ بِفَتْح عمورية

Amoria conquest of by him upon be high God gave help when and ———

دَخَلَها وَهُوَ يَقُول لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ وَطَلَب الْعِلْج

——— sought and ——— here I am says he and her (it) he entered

آسِرَ الشَّرِيفة فَضَرَبَ عُنُقَهُ وَفَكّ قُيُود الشريفه

bonds loosed and his neck struck and noble the of imprisoner

وَقال لِلسَّاقِي هات لِي الآنَ كاسي فَأَتاهُ بِها

her (it) with came he so my cup now me to bring cup-bearer to the said and
him to

فَفَكّ خَتْمَها وَشَرِب وَقال الآنَ طابَ الشَّرابُ *

drink the it is good now said and drank and her (its) seal broke and

## ANECDOTE OF MOʿTAṠIM.

AND this was one of the strange adventures which happened to Moʿtaṡim; that he was sitting in an assembly of his friends, with a cup in his hand; and it was reported to him that a noble lady was in bondage with a barbarian of the barbarians of Rome, in Ammoria, and that he had struck her on the face one day, and she cried, "Help, O Moʿtaṡim!" And the barbarian said to her, "He will not come to you unless on a piebald horse." And Moʿtaṡim sealed up the cup, and gave it to the cup-bearer, and said, "By heaven, I will not drink of it till after the delivery of the lady from bondage, and the death of the barbarian." And when it was morning, he gave orders for marching against Ammoria, and commanded his troops that not one man of them should go forth except on a piebald horse: and they set out upon seventy thousand piebald horses. And when he conquered, by the taking of Ammoria, he entered it, and he said, "Here I am, here I am;" and he sought the barbarian, the imprisoner of the lady, and struck off his head; and he loosed the bonds of the lady, and said to the cup-bearer, "Bring me now my cup;" and he approached him with it, and he broke the seal of it, and drank, and said, "Now delicious is the wine."

## الليلة الثانية والستون بعد المائة من حكايات الف

1000 the stories of from 100 the after 60 the and 2nd the night the

## ليلة وليلة

a night and night

فَلَمَّا كانَت اللَّيْلَة القابلة قالَت دينازاد لأُخْتِها
her sister to Dinazad said following the night the was when and

شهرزاد يا أُخْتاه إن كُنْتِ غَيْرَ نائمة فَاتَمّى لَنا
us for finish then asleep not you were if sister O Shahrzad

الحَدِيْث قالَت لَها حُبًّا وَكَرامَه بَلَغَنى أَيُّها المَلِك
king the O me reached It honour and love her to she said story the

السَّعِيْد أَنَّ المُزَيِّنَ قال وَأَمَّا أَخِى الخامِس فَانَّهُ
he indeed 5th the my brother as to and said barber the that happy the

كان مَقْطُوْعَ الآذان و كان رَجُلاً فَقِيْراً يَسْأَلُ النّاس
men the begs of poor a man was and ears the cut off was

لَيْلاً و يَقْتاتُ بِما يأخُذُهُ نُهاراً وكان والِدُنا
our father was and by day it takes he what by subsists and by night

شَيْخاً كَبِيراً طاعِناً فِى السِّنّ فَاعْتَلّ وَمات وخَلَّف
left and died and fell ill so age the in going far great old

لَنا سَبْعمائة دِرْهَم فَاقْتَسَمْناها بَيْنَنا فَاَخَذ كُلّ واحِد
one every took and us between it we divided so dirhem 700 us to

مِائَة دِرهَم فَامّا أَخِى الخامِس فَانَّهُ اَخَذَ الدَّراهِم
dirhems the took he indeed 5th the my brother as to and dirhem 100

وَاْحْتار وَلَم يَدْرِ ما يَفْعَل بِها وبَيْنَما هُوَ يَتَفَكَّر
thinks he whilst and with it does he what knows not and was and amazed

فِى تِلْكَ الدَّراهِم اذ وَقَع فى خاطِرِهِ اَن يَشْتَرِى بِها زُجاجاً
glass it with he will buy that his mind in fell when money the that in

مِن كُلّ نَوع ويَبيْعَهُ ويَنْتفع بـه فـاَشْتـَرى الـزّجاج وَجعَلَهُ
it put and glass the he purchased so it by gain and it sell and sort every of

فى طَبَق كَبير وقَعَد فى مَوْضع يَبيْع منْه وَالَى جانبه
his side to and it of sells he a place in sat and large basket in

حائط فَاسنَد ظَهْرَهُ عَلَيْه وقَعَدَ يَفْتكر فَقال فى نَفْسه
him self in said and thinks he sat and it upon his back leant and a wall

اَعْلَمى يانَفْس اَنّ رأس مـالـى هَذا الزُّجاج اَبيْعُهُ بِاَرْبَعمائة
400 for it I sell glass this my money (of) head that soul O know

دِرْهَم ثُمّ انّى لا اَزالُ اَشْتَرى واَبيْع اِلَى اَن يَتَحصّل عِنْدى
me with reach that till sell and buy I cease not I that then dirhem

اَرْبَعَة آلاف دِرْهَم فَاَشْتَرِى بِها بَضائع وَاَحْمِلُها اِلَى مَوْضع
place to them carry and goods it with buy I and —— 1000 4

كَذا واَبيْعها بِثَمانيَه آلاف دِرْهَم ثُمّ لا اَزالُ حَتّى اَشْتَرى
I buy until desist not then —— 1000 8 for them sell and such

بِضاعة اُخْرَى فِيْها مِن جَمِيْع الجَواهِر واَصْناف العِطر
perfume (of) kinds and jewels all of her in other merchandise

فَاَبِيْعُها واَرْبَح بِها رِبْحًا جَزِيْلاً فَعِنْد ذَلِك اَشتَرِى دارًا
a house I will buy that at and much gain them by gain and them sell and

حَسَنَة ومَمالِيْك وخَدَمًا وخَيْلاً وآكُل واَشْرَب
drink and eat and horses and servants and attendants and fine

واَقْصِف وَ لا اُخَلّى مُغَنّيًا وَلا مُغَنّيَة فى المَدِينة الاّ
but city in female-singer — male-singer leave not and make and

واَحْضَرْتُهم عِنْدى واَجْعَل راس مـالـى اِن شا اللّه تَعالى
be high God will if my money (of) head make and me to them I brought

مائَة الف دِرهم هَذا كُلّهُ كان يَحْسُبُه فى بـالـه وطَبَق
basket and his mind in it reckons was he it all this —— 1000 100
(of) he

الزُّجاج بَـــين يَـدَيـــه بالمائـه دِرْهَم ثُـــمَّ إِنَّـــهُ حَسَبَ و قـــال
said and reckoned he indeed then —— 100 by his hands between glass the

و إِذا صـار مـــالـــي مائَـة اَلْف دِرْهَم فَعِنـد ذَلِك اَبْعَثُ
I send that at then —— 1000 100 my money has when and become

الـــدَّلَّالات فِي الْخِطَب و اَخْطُـب بَـنـــات الـمُلُوك و الْوُزَرآ
the and kings the daughters demand in and weddings in female-brokers
vizirs (of) marriage

و لاسِيَّما وَزِيْرُنا فَقَد بَـلَـغَـنـي عَن بِـنْـتـه انَّـهـا كامِـلـةُ
(of) perfect she that his daughter of it me reached as our vizir especially

الأَوْصـاف بَـدِيْـعـةُ الْحُـسْن مَـلِـيْحـة الاَطْراف وَأَمْـهِـرُها اَلْف
1000 her offer and parts the beautiful (of)beauty (of)wonderful descriptions

دِيْـنـارَ فَـإِن رَضُـــوا كان و الَّا اَخَـذْتُـهـا عَـلَى رَغْـــم اَنْف
nose putting in upon her I took if and was they consent if and dinar
(of) the dust not

اَبِـيْـهـا فـــإِذا حَـصَـلَـت فِي داري اَشْـتَـرِي عَشَرَة خُـدّام صِغـاز
young servants' 10 I will buy my house in she has got when and her father

ثُـمَّ اَشْتَرِي كُـسْـوَةَ الْمُلُوك و سَـرْجـاً مِن ذَهَب مُرَصَّعاً بِـالْجَـوْهَـر
jewel with the set gold of saddle and kings robes —— then
the (of)

الـمُـثْـمِن ثُـمَّ أَرْكَـبُ الْمَـمالِـيْك خَـلْـفـي و قُـدّامي و عَـن
on and me before and me behind attendants I make ride then valuable

يَـمِـيْـنـي و شـمـالـي فـــإِذا رآنـــي قـام لـي و اَقْـعَـدَنـي
and caused me for stood me he saw when and my left and my right
me to sit

مَكانَهُ وَ قَـعَـدَ هُوَ دُوْنـي لِاَنّـي صِـهْـرُهُ وَآخُـذ مَـعـي
me with I take and his son-in-law I because me below he sat and his place

خـادِمَـيْن و أُحَـمِّـلُـهـا كِـيْـسَـيْن فِـيْـهِـمـا اَلْفـا دِيْنار لِـلْـمَـهْـر
portion for —— 2000 them in two purses them load and two servants

وأهدى ألف دينار آخر حتى يعلموا كبر نفسي
my soul (of) greatness they know so that other ——— 1000 I give and

وصغر الدنيا في عيني ثم انصرف إلى داري
my house to I retire then my eye in world (of) smallness and

فإذا جا أحد من ناحية امرأتي وهبت له وخلعت
clothed and him to I gave my wife (of) side from one came when and

عليه وإن جا بهدية رددتها عليه ثم إني
I indeed then him upon it I gave back a present with came if and him upon

آمرهم بإصلاح شاني فإذا فعلوا ذلك أمرتهم
I commanded that they did when and state my arranging them command
them with

بزفافها وإصلاح داري فإذا جا وقت الخلوة
retirement (of) time came when and my house to arrange and to go in procession with her

بامرأتي لبست أفخر ثيابي وقعدت على مرتبة ديباج
silk cushion of upon sat —— my clothes the best I put on with my wife

متكئًا لا ألتفت يمينًا ولا شمالاً لوفور حلمي ورزانتي
(of)
my gravity my prudence (of) excess for left nor right turn — reclining

وتكون امراتي قائمة كالبدر في حليها وحللها وأنا لا
— I robes ornaments in moon the like standing ; — wife be will and

أنظر إليها كبرًا وصلفًا حتى يقول جميع من حضر
was present who all say so that pride for pride her to look

ياسيدنا ومولانا امراتك وجاريتك تعطف عليها فإنها
she for her upon bend in thy maid — thy wife — lord — our master oh!
pity

قائمة بين يديك أنعم عليها بنظرة فقد أضر بها
hurt for a look — — upon favour thy 2 hands between standing

القيام فعند ذلك أرفع راسي وأنظر إليها نظرة واحدة
one a look ; : ——— look — — head I raise that at standing

فَيَمْضُوْن بها إِلَى حُجرَتِها فَاَقُوم اَنا واُغَيِّر قُماشِى ثُمَّ
then — clothes change and I I rise so her room to — they go and

اَلْبَس اَحْسَن مِنها فاِذا جآتِ المَرَّة الثّانِية بِالْخِلْعَة الثّانِيَة لا اَنْظُر
I look not —— robe second time came — they than better put on

اَلَيْها حَتّى يَقِفُوا بَيْن يَدَىَّ وَيَسْاَلُونى عِدَّة مِرار فَاَنْظُر
I look so times several me ask — my 2 hands between they stand till — to

اِلَيْها بِطَرَفِ عَيْنى ثُمَّ اُطْرِق اِلَى الاَرْض ولا اَزال
desist not — earth to bend my eyes then my eye (of) corner with ——

كَذَلِك حَتّى تَتِمّ جَلْوَتها ثُمَّ انّى آمُر بَعْض الخُدّام اَن
that servants (of) some command I then — decoration finishes till this like

يُقَدِّمُوا كِيساً فِيه خَمْسمِائة دِيْنار فَاَدْفَعُهُ اِلَى المَواشِط ثُمَّ
—— tire women to it gave and —— 500 it in purse they bring

آمرهم اَن يُخَلُّوْنى بِها فاِذا دَخَلُوا بها اَنْظُر اِلَيْها وَاَنام
sleep and her to I look —— they went in —— —— let me alone — ——

اِلَى جانِبِها وَلا اُكَلِّمُها حَتّى يُقال عَنّى اِنّ نَفْسى
— Soul that of me it may be said that her to speak her side to

كَبِيْرة فَتَجِى اُمُّها فَتُقَبِّل يَدِى وتَقُول ياسَيِّدى
my master O say and my hand kiss and her mother will come and great

اُنْظُر اِلَى جارِيَتك فانِها تَشْتَهى قُرْبَك وَاُجْبُر خاطِرَها
— mind recover they approaching wishes she for thy maid to look

فَلا اَرُدّ عَلَيْها جَواباً فاِذا راَتْ ذَلك مِنّى تَقُوم فَتَبُوس
she will — she rises me from that she saw when so answer —— I give —
kiss back

رِجْلى مِراراً وتَقُول ياسَيِّدي اِبْنَتى صَبِيَّة وَما راَت رَجُلاً
man saw not — young my daughter my master O say — several my foot
times

فاِذا راَت مِنك ذَلك الاِنْقِباض يَنْكَسِر قَلْبُها فَمِل
bend so her heart will break frown that thee from she saw if and

اِلَيْهـا وكَلِّمها وطَيِّب قَلْبَها وخاطِرها ثُـمَّ تُعْطِيْها اُمُّـهـا قَدَحًا
cup her mother her give will then — mind heart soothe — speak — her to

فِيْهِ شَراب وتَقُول لَـهـا احْلِفى عَلَى سَيِّدك واسْـقِـيْـه فـاذا جـاءَتْنى
me to if and give him to thy lord upon conjure her to say wine it in she came drink

اَتْـرُكُها قـائِمة بَـيْنَ يَـدَىَّ وانَـا مُتَّكِى لا اَنْظُر اِلَيْها
— look — reclining I and my 2 hands between standing her I leave

مِن كِبْر نَفْسى حَتَّى تَقُول انّى عَـزِيـز ونَـفْسى عَزِيْزة واُخَلِّيـها
her leave I — — powerful she says until Soul pride

قـائِـمة بَـيْـنَ يَـدَيَّ لِـتَـذُوق طَعْمَ الهَوان وتَعْلَم
know subjection (of) taste she may taste that my 2 hands between standing

اَنِّى سُلْطان فَـتَـقُول لى يـاسَـيِّـدى بِحَـقِّ اللّـه عَـلَـيْـك لا تَـرُدّ
give back thee upon God (of) truth by my lord O she says sultan

القَدَح من يَـدِى وانَا جارِيـتـك فَـلا اُكَلِّمُها فَـتُـلِـحّ عَـلَـىَّ وتَـقُول
— me upon she urges so — I speak — thy slave — — — cup

لا بُـدَّ مِن شُرْبِـه وتُـقَـرِّبُـه الِى فَـمِى فَـاَنْـفُض يَدِى فى
in I shake my mouth she brings it near drink escape —

وَجْـهِها وارْفُسُـها بِـرِجْـلى واَعْمَل هَـكَذا ثُـمَّ رَفَس بِرِجْلِه فَجـاءَت
came it and spurned then so do my foot with her spurn her face

عَلَى ظَـبَـقِ الزُّجاج وكان فى مَكان مُـرْتَـفِع عَنِ الاَرْض
earth of high place it was glass (of) basket upon

فَـنَـزَل اِلَى الاَرْض وتَـكَـسَّـر كُـلّ ما فِـيْـه *
it in that all was broken ground to it went down

THE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE TALES OF A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

WHEN the following night arrived, Dinazad said to her sister Shahrzad, "O, sister! if you are not asleep, finish to us the story." She replied to her: "With great pleasure. It is related to me, that the barber spoke thus: 'O king of exalted dignity, As to my fifth brother, he was crop-eared, and was a poor man, who begged in the evening, and subsisted on that by day. Our father was an old man, greatly advanced in years, when he fell sick and died, leaving to us 700 dirhems, which we divided, each 100 dirhems. As to my fifth brother, when he received the dirhems he was amazed, and did not know what he should do with them. But whilst he was meditating upon the money, it came into his mind to buy with it glass of every kind, and to retail and gain by it. He purchased, therefore, glass, and put it into a large basket, and seated himself in a place in which he might sell it. And by his side was a wall; and he leant his back against it, and sat meditating and saying to himself, Know, O soul, that the capital amount of this glass I sell for 400 dirhems. Then, however, I will not stop: I will buy and sell till there mount up with me 4000 dirhems; and I will carry it to such and such a place, and will sell it for 8000 dirhems. Then I will not give over till I buy goods as before; and I will purchase with

it all sorts of jewels and perfumes, and I will sell them, and acquire great gain. Then, after that, I will purchase a fine house, and I will buy slaves, and attendants, and horses; and I will eat, and I will drink, and I will make merry; and I shall neither want for the male singers nor the female singers of the city, but make them to come to me; and I will increase, God willing, my capital sum to 100,000 dirhems. All this he reckoned in his imagination, with the basket of glass before him of 100 dirhems. Then he still computed in his mind, and said, When it shall become a capital of 100,000 dirhems, then upon that I will send out female brokers in marriage, and I will demand in marriage daughters of kings and vizirs; particularly of our vizir, as it is reported to me concerning her that she is perfect in accomplishments, wonderful in beauty, and graceful in shape; and I will offer to her a portion of 1000 dinars. If they consent, let it be; but if not, I will carry her away, in defiance of her father's anger, by force; then, when she has entered my house, I will purchase for her ten young slaves: afterwards I will buy robes of princes, and a saddle of gold, adorned with jewels of value. Then I will cause the servants to ride behind me and before me; and I will go round the city, and the people will salute me and will pray for me. And then I will return and enter to the vizir, servants behind me and

before me, and on my right hand and on my left; and when he sees me he will stand before me, and will cause me to sit in his seat, and place himself below me, because I am his son-in-law. And I will take with me two slaves, and I will load them with two purses, in which will be 2000 dinars, for her portion; and I will present 1000 dinars afterwards, that they may know my generosity and my greatness of soul, and the littleness of the world in my eyes. Then I will return to my house; and if one shall come on the part of my wife, I will present him and clothe him with a rich dress; and if he comes with a gift, I will give it him back. Then I will give them directions to set in order the things appertaining to my dignity. And when these things are performed, I will give them orders for the marriage night, and for the arrangement of my house. Then when the hour comes for retirement with my bride, I will dress in my most magnificent robes; and I will sit in dignity, reclining upon a silk cushion, not turning to the right or to the left, with grave prudence and majestic wisdom; and there will be my spouse standing like the full moon in her robes and ornaments, and I will not look upon her, out of pride and haughtiness, so that all those who are present will say, O our lord and our master, bend in pity towards your spouse and your servant, for she is standing before you: favour her with a look: standing is

indeed painful to her. Then I will raise my head and look upon her with a single glance. They will then retire with her to her chamber, and I will also rise up, and I will change my clothes. Then I will dress more handsomely; and when she comes a second time in second robes I will not look on her till they stand before me, and entreat me several times as before. Then I will look upon her with the corner of my eye; after which I will bend my eyes upon the ground, and I will not desist thus till her decoration is completed. Then I will order some of the servants to bring a purse with 500 dinars, and I will give it to the tire-women: then I will order them to leave me alone with her. When they have brought her in, then I will look at her, and I will sleep by her side, and not speak to her. So that mention will be made of me, as to the haughtiness of my mind, and her mother will come and will kiss my hand, and say, O, my lord, look upon your servant, as she wishes to approach you and recover her spirits: but I will not give her any answer. And when she perceives that from me, she will arise and kiss my feet several times, and will say, 'O, my lord, my daughter is a virgin, and never saw man: when, therefore, she perceives from you those frowns, it will break her heart. Bend to her, then, and speak to her, and soothe her heart and her mind. Then her mother will give her a

cup of wine, and will say to her, Take this cup to your lord, and present it to him. When she approaches me I will let her stand before me, whilst I, reclining, will not look at her, from the pride of my heart; so that she will say that I am proud, and my soul is proud; whilst I will not relax, but leave her standing before me, that she may taste subjection, and know that I am sultan, and say to me, O, my lord, by the truth of God do not refuse the cup from my hand, I am your servant; and I will not speak to her. Then she will beg me earnestly, and she will say, You must drink it; and she will advance it to my mouth, and I shall shake my hand in her face, and spurn her with my foot, and do thus. My brother, being thus employed, pushed with his foot, and struck with violence upon the basket of glass, which, being on a place elevated above the ground, fell upon the pavement, and all that was in it was broken."

# DIALOGUES.

## FIRST DIALOGUE

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| صباح الخير ياسيدى | *'sabâ'h al-ċhire yâ sidi,* | Good morning, Sir. |
| ايش حالك | *aish 'hâlak,* | How are you? |
| طيب بخير الله يسلمك | *'ty-ib biċhire Allah yosallimak,* | Well—may God save you. |
| كيف اصبحتم | *keif aśba'htom,* | How were you in the morning? |
| الحمد لله داعى لكم | *al'hamdu lillâh dâعi lakom,* | Praise be to God, praying for you. |
| هل عندك اخبار | *halعindak aċhbâr,* | Have you any news? |
| لا شى مهم | *lâ shy mohimm,* | Nothing of importance. |
| هل سمعت شى | *hal samiعt shy,* | Have you heard any thing? |
| كيف (ايش) حال اخوك | *keif (aish) 'hâl aċhook,* | How is your brother? |
| مريض جدًّا | *marîd jiddan,* | Very ill. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| شفاه الله | *shafâh Allah,* | May God cure him! |
| اين (فاين) كنت | *aine (fa-aine) kont* | Where were you |
| الايام دى | *al eyyâm di,* | these days? |
| كنت مشغول | *kont mashghool,* | I was busy. |
| هل شفت فلان | *hal shoft folân,* | Did you see So-and-so? |
| نعم شفته | *naɛam shoftoh,* | Yes, I saw him. |
| ايش يعمل هناك | *aish yaɛmal honâk,* | What is he doing there? |
| يتعلم | *yetɛallam,* | He is studying. |
| متي يجى هنا | *mata yaji honâ,* | When will he come here? |
| غدا | *ghada,* | To-morrow. |
| سلم عليه من عندى | *sallim ɛaleih min ɛindi,* | Salute him on my part. |
| وقل له انى مشتاق اليه | *wa'kol loh inni moshtâk ileih.* | And tell him that I am desiring to see him. |
| ما انسى ش | *ma ansash,* | I will not forget. |
| مع السلامه | *maɛassalâmah,* | Go in peace. |

## SECOND DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| يا ولد طلع الفجر | *yâ walad 'talaع al fajr,* | Boy, is it morning? |
| الشمس طلعت من زمان | *ashshams 'talaعat min zamân,* | The sun has risen for some time. |
| لما افتح الطاقه تشوف | *lammâ afta'h a't-'tâćah tashoof,* | When I open the window you will see. |
| صحيح * حق | *'sa'hi'h, 'ha'k'k,* | True. |
| الحق معك | *al-'ha'k'k maعak,* | You are right. |
| جيب لى ثيابي حالا * (بالعجل) | *jib lî thiâbi 'hâlan (bilعajal),* | Bring me my clothes quickly. |
| اين هى * هيا فاين | *aine hî, hîa faine,* | Where are they? |
| هناك على الصندوق عند راسك | *honâk عala 'ssandoo'k عindrâsak,* | There, on the box near your head. |
| رح الان وجيب لى ماً (مويه) حتي اغسل وجهى ويدى | *ro'h alân wajib lî mâ(moyah)'hatta aghsil wajhi wa-yadiya,* | Now go and bring me some water, that I may wash my face & hands. |
| تريده سخن | *toridoh soćhn,* | Do you want it warm? |
| لا ما انا بردان | *lâ mâ anâ bardân,* | No, I am not cold. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| اين الفوطه | *aine alfoo'tah,* | Where is the towel? |
| ما فيه فُوط نظاف | *mâ fih fowa't nithâf,* | There are no clean ones. |
| اعطيتهم للغساله | *aʿ'tytohom lilghasâlah,* | I gave them to be washed. |
| نظّفت تاسومتي (مركوبي) | *naththaft tâsoomati(markoobi),* | Have youcleaned my shoes? |
| لسّا ما نظّفتها | *lissâ mâ naththafthâ,* | As yet I have not cleaned them. |
| ولكن قبلما تلبس (تكون لبست) انظفها | *wa-lâkin ćablamâ talbas (takoon labist) onaththifhâ,* | But before you are dressed I will clean them. |
| نظّفهم حالاً | *naththifhom 'hâlan,* | Now clean them quickly. |
| امرك | *amrak,* | I obey your order. |
| جيب كرسى | *gib korsî,* | Bring a chair. |
| تفضل اقعد | *tafa'd'dal o'hʿod,* | Pray be seated. |
| ايش حالك ياسيدي | *aish 'hâlak yâ sidi,* | Well, Sir, how are you? |
| الحمد لله | *al'hamdo lillâh,* | Thanks. |
| تريد حاجه | *torîd 'hájah,* | Do you want any thing? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| لا * كثر خيرك | *lâ, kathir cheirak,* | No, thank you. |
| مرادى من جنابك شى | *morâdi min janâbak shy,* | I have a request to make to you. |
| ايش هو | *aish howa,* | What is it? |
| ان كان ما عندك شغل تعال معى الى البازار | *in kân mâ ʿindak shoghl taʿâl maʿî ila' lbâzâr,* | If you have nothing to do, come with me to the bazaar. |
| نشترى بعض اشيآ | *nashtarî baʿd ashyâ,* | We will buy some things. |
| ايش مرادك تشترى | *aish morâdak tashtarî,* | What do you wish to buy? |
| حاجات مختلفه | *'hâjât moc'htalifah,* | Different things. |
| من اى نوع | *min eye nowʿ,* | What kind? |
| للأكل والشرب | *lil akl washshorb,* | To eat and to drink. |
| احبّ ما علىّ | *a'habb mâ ʿalyya,* | Very well, with great pleasure. |
| نروح اذًا (امّال) | *naroo'h ithan (ommâl),* | Let us go then. |
| ايش من فلوس عندك | *aish min foloos ʿindak,* | What kind of money have you? |
| ريالات | *riyâlât,* | Dollars. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| يصح | *yasi'h'h,* | It will do. |
| خلّيني اشوف | *ćhallîni ashoof,* | Let me see. |
| هذا زغل | *hâthâ zaghal,* | This one is false. |
| ايش نعمل | *aish naعmal,* | What shall we do? |
| ما اعرف | *mâ aعrif,* | I do not know. |
| خذ وانظر الباقي | *ćhoth wanthor al-bâ'ki,* | Take and look at the rest. |
| دول طيّبين | *dôl 'tyibîn,* | These are good. |
| خلّنا نروح صار وخرى (تاخّرنا) | *ćhallinâ naroo'h sâr waćhri (ta-aćhćharnâ),* | Let us go, it is late. |
| ما بقى لنا وقت | *mâ ba'ki lanâ wa'kt,* | There is no more time. |
| لسّا فيه (مازال) وقت | *lissa fih (mâ zâl) wa'kt,* | There is yet time. |
| قبلما يقفل البازار (يغلق) نصل | *'kablamâ yo'kfal albâzâr (yogla'k) na'sil,* | Before the bazaar closes we will reach it. |
| نمشي بالعجل | *namshi bilعajal,* | Let us walk quickly. |
| الساعه ثلاثه | *assâعah thalâthah,* | Is it three o'clock? |

## THIRD DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| دا الوقت الاذان. | *dalwa'kt al-athan,* | They are now calling to prayers. |
| خلّنا نشوف في دى الدكّان | *ćhallinâ nashoof fi di 'ddokkân,* | Let us see in this shop. |
| مرحبا بكم ياخواجات ايش تنظروا | *mar'haba bikom ya-chawâjât aish tanthoroo,* | You are welcome, gentlemen. At what do you look? |
| عايزين سجادات صغيرة | *'âyzîn sajjâdât 'saghîrah,* | We want some small carpets. |
| شوف ما فيه احسن من دول | *shoof mâ fih a'hsan min dôle,* | See, there are none better than these. |
| طيب لكن قد ايش السعر | *'tyib lâkin 'kadd aish assiʿr,* | Good, but what is its price? |
| رخيص جدّا | *rachî's jiddan,* | It is very cheap. |
| ايش * هو غالى | *aish, howa ghâli,* | What! it is dear. |
| بقد ايش تعطيه | *bi'kad aish taʿ'tih,* | For how much will you give it? |
| قد ايش تعطى انت | *'kadd aish taʿ'ti anta,* | What do you offer? |
| خمسة وثلاثين قرش | *ćhamsah wa thulâthin 'kirsh,* | Thirty-five piastres. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| يا خواجات ما يمكن بانقص من خمسين ان اعجبكم | *yâ ćhawâjât mâ yomkin bian'kas min ćhamsîn in aʿjabkom,* | Gentleman, not less than fifty, if you please. |
| تريد تاخذ اربعين | *torîd taćhoth arbaʿîn,* | Will you take forty? |
| والّا خاطرك | *wa illa ćhâ'tirak,* | If not, adieu. |
| السعر دى يخسّرني | *assiʿr di yoćhassirni,* | I shall lose by this price. |
| تربح (تكسب) من غيره | *tarba'h (taksib) min ghyroh,* | You will gain by something else. |
| اليوم ما بعت شى | *al youm mâ biʿt shy,* | To-day I have sold nothing. |
| نعدّ الفلوس | *naʿodd al foloos,* | Let us count the money. |
| على التمام والكمال | *ʿala 'ttamâm walkamâl,* | Quite right. |
| اندة ولد | *indah walad,* | Call a boy, |
| حتى ياخذها الى البيت | *'hatta yaćhothhâ ila' lbite,* | that he may take it to the house. |
| خاطرك | *ćhâ'tirak,* | Good bye. |
| فى امان الله | *fi amâni 'llah,* | With the peace of God. |

## FOURTH DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| جيب فطور | *jîb fo'tbor,* | Bring breakfast. |
| جيب غدا | *jîb ghadâ,* | Bring dinner. |
| جيب خبز (عيش) | *jîb ćhobz* (عeish Egypt.), | Bring bread. |
| جيب لبن (حليب) | *jîb laban* (*'halib*), | Bring milk. |
| اعطِ سكر | *aعti soccar,* | Give sugar. |
| كل عشاك | *kol* عashâk, | Eat your supper. |
| اشرب حليب | *ishrab 'halib,* | Drink milk. |
| نوّر السراج | *nawwir assirâj,* | Light the lamp. |
| نوّر الشمعه | *nawwir ashsham*عah, | Light the candle. |
| اطفِ الشمعه | *a'tfi 'shsham*عah, | Put out the candle. |
| لا تنس | *la tansa,* | Do not forget. |
| تعالَ هنا | *taعâla honâ,* | Come here. |
| قرّب | *'karrib,* | Come near. |
| من اين جآى | *min aine jâyi,* | Where do you come from? |
| الى اين رايح | *ila aine râi'h,* | Where are you going? |
| حضّر الشاى | *'ha'd'dir ashshay,* | Make ready the tea. |
| مل الى اليمين | *mil ila 'l yamîn,* | Turn to the right. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| مل الى الشمال | *mil ila 'shshimâl,* | Turn to the left. |
| رح الى البيت حالا | *ro'h ila 'lbeit 'hâlan,* | Go home quickly. |
| انده للحمّالين | *indah al'hammâlin,* | Call the porters. |
| نحّ المائدة | *na'h'hi al mâidah,* | Take away the table. |
| احترص * احترس | *i'htaris,* | Be careful. |
| حضّر الكرّوسه | *'ha'd'dir al karroosah,* | Get ready the carriage. |
| انت فاضى | *anta fâ'di,* | Are you at leisure? |
| من كرمك سامحنى | *min karamak sâmi'hni,* | Be pleased to forgive me. |
| عملت الفرشه | *ɛamilt al farshah,* | Have you made the bed? |
| دربز الباب | *darbiz al bâb,* | Fasten the door. |
| هذى مصيبة | *hâthi mo'sîbah,* | This is a misfortune. |
| هم جهلا | *hom johalâ,* | They are ignorant. |
| جيب كتابى | *jib kitâbi,* | Bring my book. |
| رح الى السوق | *ro'h ila 'ssoo'k,* | Go to the market. |
| جيب شوية لحم | *jib showyyat la'hm,* | Bring a little meat. |

## FIFTH DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| من نت | *man ant,* | Who are you? |
| لايش جيت | *leysh jeet,* | Why are you come? |
| تريد تقول لى شى | *torîd ta'kool li shy,* | You will say something to me. |
| لاتكن ثقيل | *lâ takon tha'kîl,* | Don't be troublesome. |
| انا اخرج | *ana achroj,* | I will go out. |
| جيب ثيابى | *jib thiâbi,* | Bring my clothes. |
| هم كلهم هناك | *hom collohom honâk,* | They are all there. |
| من هو | *man hoo,* | Who is he? |
| هل احد هناك | *hal a'had honâk,* | Is any one there? |
| قل دى كمان | *'kol di kamân,* | Say that again. |
| نحن نروح غدا | *na'hn naroo'h ghada,* | We shall go tomorrow. |
| نح هذا | *na'h'hi hâtha,* | Move this way. |
| هذى فاكهه فاخره | *hâthi fâkihah fâc'hirah,* | This is a very fine fruit. |
| هذا خبر عجيب | *hâtha 'chabar عajîb,* | This is wonderful news. |
| نحن جوعانين وعطشانين | *na'hn jouعânîn waعa'tshânin,* | We are hungry and thirsty. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هو رجل محترس (حريص) | *howa rajol mo'hta-ris ('harî's),* | He is a careful man. |
| هم كذابين كبار | *hom kaththâbîn kibâr,* | They are great liars. |
| قلبه محزون | *'halboh ma'hzoom,* | His heart is grieved. |
| مصلحتك الان تمّت | *maśla'hatak al-ân tammat,* | Is your business now completed? |
| هل الدليل عليه قوى | *hal addalîl ealeih 'hawi,* | Is the proof of it strong? |
| هى عديمة الفطنة | *hia adîmat alfi't-nah,* | She is very impudent. |
| الجوّ صافى (صاحى) | *al-jouw 'sâfi ('sâ-'hi),* | The sky is quite clear. |
| دول اولاد يحبوا الاذية | *dol owlâd yo'hib-bo al athiyah,* | These are mischievous children. |
| كلهم بقوا مختفين | *kollohom ba'koo moc'htafîn,* | They all remained hidden. |
| قلبه قلقان | *'halboh 'kal'hân,* | His heart is restless. |
| هو احمق | *howa a'hma'k,* | He is a fool. |
| هذا الورق مبلول | *hâtha 'l wara'k, mablool,* | This paper is moist. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| من عامل ضجة | *man عâmil 'dajjah,* | Who is making a noise? |
| ايش عمال تقول | *aish عammâl ta-'kool,* | What are you saying? |
| ايش اسم الرجل دي | *aish ism arrajol di,* | What is the name of this man? |
| هل على دكها الشجرة ثمر كثير | *hal عala dikha ash-shajarah thamar kathîr,* | Is there much fruit on that tree? |

SIXTH DIALOGUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| تكلم بسهوله | *ta'kallam bisohoolah,* | Speak easy. |
| لا تعد تروح الى هناك | *la taعod taroo'h ila honâk,* | Go not there again. |
| من هو ساكن هناك | *man hoo sâkin honâk,* | Who lives there? |
| جيب شوية نبيذ وما | *gib showhyyat nabîth wa mâ,* | Bring some wine and water. |
| برّد الماء طيب | *barrid almâ'ty-ib,* | Cool the water well |
| الغدآ على المائدة | *al ghada عala al-mâ-idah,* | The dinner is on the table. |
| ايش اسمك | *aish ismak,* | What is your name? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هو حاذق جدّا | *howa 'hâthi'k jiddan,* | He is very clever. |
| صحينى بدرى قوى | *sa'h'hini badri 'kawi,* | Wake me very early. |
| اليوم صحو | *al-youm śa'how,* | It is fair to-day. |
| اعترف * اقرّ | *iعtaraf, a'karr,* | He has made confession. |
| اصبر شويه | *i'sbir showhyyah,* | Have patience a little. |
| ابعثهم الى بيتى | *ibعathhom ila 'beiti,* | Send them to my house. |
| رش شوية مآ | *roshsh showhyyat mâ,* | Sprinkle a little water. |
| اقلب دكها الورقه | *i'klib dikha 'l wara'kah,* | Turn back that leaf. |
| اربط ايديهم وارجلهم | *orbót eydihom wa-arjolhom,* | Tie their hands and feet. |
| هنا فقير على الباب | *hona fa'kîr عala 'l bâb,* | Here is a fakir at the door. |
| هو فيهم جدّا | *howa fahîm jiddan,* | He is very intelligent. |
| دى عيش (خبز) طيب قوى | *diعeish ('chobz) 'tyib 'cawi,* | This is very good bread. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| ارجع في السكه دى | *irjaع fi 'ssikkah di,* | Come back this way. |
| خذ دكها المكتوب | *choth dikha 'l-maktoob,* | Take this letter. |
| اخرج من البيت | *oćhroj min al beit,* | Come out of the house. |
| اغسل يديك ووجهك | *ighsil yadeik wa-wajhak,* | Wash your hands and face. |
| عنده اصحاب كثير | *عindoh ás'hâb ka-thîr,* | He has many friends. |
| ايش فائدة تكون في دكها | *aish fâ-idah ta-koon fi dikha,* | What benefit will there be in that? |
| كابدوا حزن كثير | *kâbadoo 'hozn ka-thîr,* | They have suffered much sorrow. |
| له لحية طويله | *loh li'hyah 'tawî-lah,* | He has got a long beard. |
| ايش من طير هذا | *aish min 'teir hâ-tha,* | What bird is this? |
| هو سكّير | *howa sikkîr,* | He is a great drunkard. |
| حقل من حذا | *'ha'kl man hâtha,* | Whose field is this? |
| كم كان ناس هناك | *kam kân mâs ho-nâk,* | How many people were present? |

## SEVENTH DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| ما فيه زيت فى السراج | *mâ fih zeit fi 'ssi-râj,* | There is no oil in the lamp. |
| اعطنى من فضلك قلم | *aʿ'tini min faʾdlak 'kalam,* | Pray give me a pen. |
| اين دكانه | *aine dokkânoh,* | Where is his shop? |
| الملك جلس على السرير | *al-malik jalas ʿala 'ssarîr,* | The king sat upon the throne. |
| صوته حسن | *ṡoutoh 'hasan,* | His voice is good. |
| اى نوع حيوان هو هذا | *eiye nouʿ 'haya-wân howa hâtha,* | What sort of animal is this? |
| ايش نصيحتك (ما رايك) | *aish naʾsi'hatak (ma râyak),* | What is your advice? |
| قد ايش عمرك | *'haddaishʿomrak,* | What is your age? |
| كيف صحتك | *keif 'siʾh'hatak,* | How is your health? |
| جيب حبر وقلم وورق | *jib 'hibr wa 'kalam wa warák,* | Bring ink, pen, and paper. |
| حصان من هذا | *'hisân man hâtha,* | Whose horse is that? |
| من هو دكها الافرنجى | *man hoo dikha 'l-ifranji,* | Who is that European. |
| هذه الارض بور | *háthih al arʾd boor,* | This soil is barren. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| ايش شغل عمال تعمل | *aish shoghl ʿam-mâl taʿmil,* | What business are you doing? |
| عملوا اعذار كثيرة | *ʿamalo aʿthâr, kathîrah,* | They made much apology. |
| عندى وجع راس | *ʿindi wajaʿ râs,* | I have a headache. |
| صار وخرى خلينا نتوجه | *ʿsar waćhri ćhal-lina nitwajjah,* | It is late, let us depart. |
| يشتكى من وجع الكبد | *yashtaki min waja ʿal-kabid,* | He has a liver complaint. |
| عنده وجع الضرس | *ʿindoh wajaʿ addirs,* | He has a tooth-ache. |
| فى البازار اشيا كثيرة للّعب | *fi ʾl-bâzâr ashya kathîrah lil-laʿb,* | There are many playthings in the bazaar. |
| هذه الترجمة حسنة جدا | *hâthih attarja-mah ʿhasanah jiddan,* | This translation is very good. |
| ساعتك تمشى طيب | *saʿatah tamshi ʿty-ib,* | Your watch goes well. |
| دى شمع | *di shamʿ,* | This is a wax candle. |
| كم كرا القارب | *kam kira alʿkârib,* | How much is the fare of the boat? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| كم الساعة | *kam assâɛah,* | What o'clock is it? |
| ارفع الستاير | *irfaɛ assatâ-yer,* | Lift up the blinds. |
| نحّ الصحون | *na'h'hi a'sso'hoon,* | Take away the dishes. |
| حطّ ساعتى على المائدة | *'ho'tt sâɛati ɛala 'l-mâidah,* | Place my watch on the table. |
| هذه الفاكهة حامضه | *hathith al-fâkihah 'hâmidah,* | This fruit is very acid. |
| لايش انت غضبان | *laish anta ghaʻd-bân,* | Why are you angry ? |
| دى شغل صعب قوى | *di shoghl 'saɛb 'kawi,* | This is a very difficult business. |
| هم مكّارين قوى | *hom makkârîn 'kawi,* | They are very artful. |
| القماش دى خشن قوى | *al-'komâsh di ćhashin 'kawi,* | This cloth is very coarse. |
| هل انت تصلح للشغل | *hal anta taślo'h lishshoghl,* | Are you fit for the business ? |
| اليوم ابرد من امس | *al youm abrad min ams,* | It is colder to-day than yesterday. |
| هى خرسا وطرشا | *hia ćharsa wa-'tarsha,* | She is dumb and deaf. |
| دى الحكايه كلها كذب | *di'l 'hi'kâyah 'kol-loha kathib,* | This story is all a lie. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هذا زبيب طيب | *hâtha zabîb 'ty-ib,* | These are fine raisins. |
| عندهٔ بيت كبير | *eindoh beit 'kabîr,* | He has a large house. |
| دى الاوضه شرحه قوى | *di 'l-ou'dah shir-'hah 'kawi,* | This room is very well lighted. |
| دى الاوضه عاليه قوى | *di 'l-oudah ʿâli-yah 'kawi,* | This room is very lofty. |
| طبعه قاسى | *'tabeoh 'kâsi,* | His disposition is cruel. |
| هم كسلانين ومتهاملين | *hom kaslânîn wa-motahâmilîn,* | They are lazy and negligent. |
| دى القلم رخو بزياده | *di 'l 'kalam raćhow biziyâdah,* | This pen is too soft. |
| هذا الورق خشن جدا | *hâtha 'l wara'k ć'hashin jiddan,* | This paper is very coarse. |
| انت تتكلم بالتانّى قوى | *anta tatakallam bit-taanni 'kawi,* | You speak very slowly. |
| تقدر تتكلم بالانكليزى | *ta'kdir tatakallam bilanklezi,* | Can you speak English? |
| انزل والّا تقع | *inzil wa-illa ta'kaع,* | Descend, otherwise you will fall. |
| لابد انك تروح معى | *la bodd annak taroo'h maعi,* | You must go with me. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| نح الحاجه دى | *na'h'hi al-'hâjah di,* | Take away this thing. |
| نعرفه كله | *naعrifoh kolloh,* | We know it all. |
| يعرفوا كثير | *yaعrifo kathîr,* | They know a great deal. |
| كلفنى تعب كثير | *kallafani taعab kathîr,* | He gave me much trouble. |
| لايش تضحك بلا سبب | *leish ta'd'hak bila sabab,* | Why do you laugh without cause? |
| هذا ما هو بيتى | *hâtha ma hoo beiti,* | This is not my house. |
| خلينى اشم هذه الزهرة | *'challini ashomm hâthih azzahrah,* | Allow me to smell that flower. |
| ادهن الكرسى بالزيت | *idhan al korsi bizzeit,* | Apply oil to the chair. |
| افتح الباب | *ifta'h al-bâb,* | Open the door. |
| بعض من العساكر انجرحوا | *baعd min alعasâkir injara'ko,* | Some of the soldiers have been wounded. |
| اضرب دكها الولد الكسلان | *i'drib dikha 'l walad al kaslân,* | Beat that lazy boy. |
| بعد ان قال هذا سافر (انطلق) | *baعd an 'kâl hâtha sâfar (in'tala'k),* | Having said this he departed. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| كم بلغت قائمة حسابك | *kam balaghat 'hâimat 'hisâbak,* | What is the amount of your bill? |
| ايش هو الفرق بين دول الاثنين | *eish how al far'k bein dol al ithnein.* | What is the difference between these two? |
| كما هو المعلم كذلك يكون المتعلم | *kama how al moعallim kathâlik yakoon al motaعallim,* | As the master, so will be the scholar. |

EIGHTH DIALOGUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| كم من فصل في هذا الكتاب | *kam min fa'sl fi hâtha 'l kitâb,* | In this book how many chapters are there? |
| هل على هذه البضاعة اسقاط في الحساب | *hal عala hâthih al-bi'dâعah is'kât fi al'hisâb,* | On these goods is there any discount? |
| هذا الصبي محبّب الينا جدا | *hâtha 'ssabi mo-'habbab ileina jiddan,* | This boy is much loved by us. |
| هل في هذا الغدير سمك | *halfi hâtha 'l ghadîr samak,* | In this tank are there any fish? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| اصطدت سمكة بعصا | *is'tatt samakah bi-ʿasa,* | I caught a fish with a rod. |
| هذه البقرة ما لها قرون | *hâthih al ba'karah ma laha 'koroon,* | This cow has no horns. |
| من اى نوع هذا الجوخ | *min eye nouʿ hâ-tha 'l jooch,* | Of what kind is this cloth? |
| هل فى نيتك ان تسافر الى اوربا | *hal fi niyatak an tosâfir ila ou-robba,* | Do you intend going to Europe? |
| علّق هذه الثريا (النجفة) فى القاعه | *alli'k hâthih ath-thoryia (anna-jafah) fi al-'kâʿah,* | Hang up this lamp in the hall. |
| هل تسافر فى البرّ او فى البحر | *hal tosâfir fi 'l-barr ow fi al ba'hr,* | Do you go by land or by water? |
| صندوقك ما له قفل | *'sandou'kak ma la-ho (loh) 'kofl,* | There is no lock to your box. |
| على طرف النهر وحل كثير | *ʿala'taraf annahr wa'hl kathîr,* | There is much mud on the river side. |
| كم كان من المسافرين فى ذلك المركب | *kam kân min al-mosâfirîn fi thâ-lik al markab,* | How many passengers were in that vessel? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| تعطر البيت كله | *taʿa'ttar al beit kolloh,* | The whole house was scented. |
| هل انت صاحب هذه الدار | *hal anta sâ'hib hâthih addâr,* | Are you the owner of this house? |
| كما تفعل كذلك تلاقي. | *kama tafʿal kathâlik tolâ'ki,* | Such as you will do, so will you find. |
| التسليم خير رفيق | *attaslîm ćheir rafî'k,* | Resignation is the best companion. |
| الدنيا دار غرور | *addonya dâr ghoroor,* | The world is the house of deceit. |
| ثمرة التهوّر (العجلة) الندامة | *thamarat attahawwor (alʿajalah) annadâmah,* | The fruit of rashness is repentance. |
| الصبر منقبة محمودة | *a'ssabr man'kabah ma'hmoodah,* | Patience is an excellent quality. |
| السماع خير من الكلام | *assamâʿ ć'heir min al kalâm,* | Hearing is better than speaking. |
| كما تتكلم كذلك تسمع | *kama tatakallam kathâlik tasmaʿ,* | Such as you speak, so will you hear. |
| القناعة مفتاح الراحة | *al-'kanâʿah miftâ'h arrâ'hah,* | Contentment is the key of repose. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| الجهل موت الاحيآء | *al jahl mout al-a'hyâ,* | To be ignorant is death to the living. |
| الاقتصاد فى كل شى خير | *al-i'ktišâd fi coll shy c'heir,* | Moderation in every thing is best. |
| الحكيم تكفيه اشارة | *al-'hakîm takfih ishârah,* | To the wise a hint is enough. |
| ساعد اخاك فى الشدة | *sâعid aćhâk fi 'sh-shiddah,* | Assist your brother in distress. |
| الدوآ كثيرا ما يكون دآ | *addawâ kathîran ma yakoon dâ,* | Very frequently medicine is sickness. |
| الانسان يعرف بسيرته | *al-insân yoعraf bisîratoh,* | Man becomes known from his conduct. |
| من المنع تزيد الرغبة | *min al-manع tazîd arraghbah,* | From prohibition desire increases. |
| البخت لا ياتى مع الحكمة | *al-baćht la yâti maع al-'hikmah,* | Fortune does not come with wisdom. |

## NINTH DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| في مدة هذا الشهر وقع مطر كثير | *fi moddat hâtha 'shshahr wa'ka ma'tar kathîr,* | During this month much rain fell. |
| ابعث خادما الى هناك | *ibعath ċhâdim ila honak,* | Send a servant there. |
| اقعد تحت هذه الشجرة | *o'kعod ta'ht hâthih ashshajarah,* | Sit under this tree. |
| كم ثمن هذه اللالى | *kam thaman hâthih al-la-âli,* | What is the price of these pearls? |
| ما اعظم (ما يكون) ثقل هذا الحجر | *ma aعtham (ma yakoon) tho'kl hâtha 'l-'hajar,* | How heavy will this stone be? |
| ايش اسم هذه القرية | *eish ism hâthih al-'karyah,* | What is the name of this village? |
| جيب حصان الركوب | *jib 'hisân arro-koob,* | Bring the riding horse. |
| انفض الستارات طيب حتى لا يبقى فيها ناموس (برغش) | *onfo'd assitârât 'tyib 'hatta la yob'ka fiha nâ-moos(barghash),* | Brush the curtain well, so that no mosquito may remain. |
| يجب ان نكون محسنين | *yajib an nakoon mo'hsinîn,* | We ought to be benevolent. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| وقعنا فى صعوبات عظيمة | *wa'kaع na fi soعoo-bât ع athîmah,* | We have fallen into great difficulties. |
| كثير من المراكب تعطلت من النو | *kathir min al-ma-râkib taع a't'ta-lat min annow,* | Many ships have been damaged by the storm. |
| هو يشرب في كل يوم اللبن الطرى | *howa yashrab fi koll youm al-laban a't'tari,* | He every day drinks new milk. |
| القعود مع السكوت خير من النزاع | *al-'koع ood maع as-sokoot ćheir min annizâع,* | To sit still is better than quarrelling. |
| اطحن اهذا القمح بالرحى | *ï't'han hâtha 'l-'kam'h birra'ha,* | Grind this wheat in the mill. |
| تعرف وكيله مَن هو | *taع rif wakîloh man howa (hoo),* | Do you know who is his agent? |
| اشترلى شمعدانين | *ishtari li shamع a-dânein,* | Buy two candlesticks for me. |
| هذا القطّ له اظافر كبيرة | *hâtha 'l-'hi'tt la-ho (loh) athâfir kabîrah,* | This cat has large claws. |
| خذ هذا الكرسى الى الاوضة الاخرى | *ćhoth hâtha 'l-korsi ila 'l-ou-'dat al-oć'hra,* | Take away this chair into the other room. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| انا اريك صورة جميله | *ana orîk śoorah jamîlah,* | I will shew you a beautiful picture. |
| امضاؤك لا بد منه على هذا العقد | *im'dak la 'bodd minho (minh) ع ala hâtha 'l-ع a'kd,* | Your signature is necessary to this bond. |
| اليوم يكون ضيف في دارهم | *al-youm yakoon 'deif fi dârihom,* | To-day there is a guest in their house. |
| صار وخرى كثير | *sâr waćhri kathîr,* | It is very late. |
| اسمح لنا بان نروح الى البيت | *isma'h lana bi an naroo'h ila 'lbeit.* | Permit us to go home. |
| في هذا الامر قساوة زائدة | *fi hâtha al-amr 'kasâwah zâ-idah,* | In this affair there is much cruelty. |
| قدامنا سفرة طويلة | *'koddâmana saf-rah 'tawîlah,* | We have before us a long journey. |
| الانسان له عقل اما البهيمة فلا | *al-insân laho ع a'kl amma al-bahî-mah fala,* | Man has reason, a brute none. |
| من فضلك اعطني كتاب توصية | *min fa'dlak aعtini kitâb tou'siyah,* | Please give me a letter of introduction. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| لايش تكتب بقلم ردى | *leish taktob bi'ka-lam radi,* | Why do you write with a bad pen? |
| ايّ هذين الاثنين احسن | *eye hâthein al-ith-nein a'hsan,* | Of these two, which is the best? |
| انا آخذ الشغل من يدك واعطيه اياه | *ana âchoth ash-shoghl min ya-dak wa-oع'tih iyah,* | I will take the business from you and give it to him. |
| ذهابك الى هناك غير لازم | *thahâbak ila ho-nâk gheir lâzîm,* | Your going there is not necessary. |
| هو خبير بالعلم جدّا | *howa ćhabîr bil-عilm jiddan,* | He is well versed in science. |
| هو عالم جدّا | *howa عâlim jid-dan,* | He is very learned. |
| هذا يكون احسن الجميع | *hâthâ yakoon a'h-san al-jamîع,* | This will be best of all. |
| قل لى ما يقول | *'kol li ma ya'kool,* | Tell me what he is saying. |
| قل للسائس يحضر الحصان | *'kol lissâ-is yo-'ha'd'dir al 'hi-sân,* | Tell the groom to get the horse ready. |

## TENTH DIALOGUE.

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| انا كذلك اريد ان اخرج | *ana kathâlik orîd an aćhroj,* | I also wish to go out. |
| لايش تصعد الى هذه الشجرة | *leish ta'sعad ila hâthih ashsha-jarah,* | Why do you climb this tree? |
| متى تكون قادرا على السفر | *mata takoon 'hâ-dir عala 'ssafar,* | When will you be able to depart. |
| هل السرج على الحصان او لا | *hal assarj عala 'l-'hi'sân ow la,* | Is the saddle on the horse or not? |
| نحن نرجع بعد دقائق | *na'hn narjaع baعd da'hâye'k,* | We will return in a few minutes. |
| ان كان الغدآ حاضرا جيبه (جيبه) | *in hân al-ghadâ 'hâ'dir jiboh,* | If dinner is ready bring it. |
| هل تعرف حذا الرجل | *hal taعrif hâtha 'rrajol,* | Do you know this man? |
| حصّل من العلم كثيرا | *'ha'ssal min al-عilm hathîr,* | He has acquired much science. |
| جمع ثروة جزيلة | *jamaع tharwah jazîlah,* | He has amassed much wealth. |
| تعال خلّنا نحن الاثنين نتحدث شوية | *taعâla ćhallina na'hn al-ithnein nata'haddath showy-yah,* | Come let us two have some talk. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هل حصان واحد يقدر على جرّ ثقل مثل هذا | *hal 'hisân wâ'hid ya'hdir ʿala jarr tho'kl mithl hâtha,* | Will one horse be able to draw so great a weight? |
| تقدم انت نحن نجي | *ta'haddam anta na'hn naji,* | You go on, we are coming. |
| هذه الحاجات جات من اوربا | *hâthih al-'hajât jâat min orobba* | These things are come from Europe |
| اين نقضي هذه الليلة | *ein na'k'di hâthih al-leilah,* | Where shall we pass the night? |
| ما عندنا الان وقت للعب | *ma ʿindana al-ân wa'kt lilliʿb,* | We have no time to play at present. |
| احرق رجله بالماء السخن | *a'hra'k rigloh bil-mâ 'ssoćhn,* | He has scalded his foot. |
| هذه السكاكين كلها صدى | *hâthih assakâkîn kollaha 'sada,* | All these knives are rusty. |
| هولآ الاولاد يصرخون طول النهار | *hâ-oulâ al-aulâd yo'sarrićho 'tool annahâr,* | These children are screaming all day. |
| كنا نفتّش على هذا طول النهار | *konna nofattish ʿala hâtha 'tool annahâr,* | We were seeking for this all day. |
| هل ختمت مكتوبك | *hal c'hatamt maktoobak,* | Have you sealed your letter? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| بيتنا مظلل بالشجر | *beitana mothallal bishshajar,* | Our house is shaded with trees. |
| عمال تمطر خلينا نتآوى عندك | *ʿammal tam'tor ćhallina nit-âwa ʿindak,* | It is raining, give us shelter. |
| تقدّم الى هناك وقف | *ta'kaddam ila honâk wa'kif,* | Go forward there, and stand still. |
| اخرج هذه الحاجات من الصندوق | *aćhrij hâthih al-'hâjât min a's-sandoo'k,* | Bring out these things from the box. |
| تكلّم بالعالى حينئذ اسمعك | *takallam bilʿâli 'hînaïthin asmaʿak,* | Speak loud, then I shall hear you. |
| ايش اسم دى بالعربى | *eish ism di bilʿarabi,* | What do you call that in Arabic? |
| وافقنى هذه المرة | *wâfa'kani hâthih al marrah,* | He agreed with me this time. |
| تدرّب نفسك فى الكتابة والقرآة | *todarrib nafsak fi 'lkitâbah wal-'kirâ-ah,* | You exercise yourself in writing and reading. |
| عند سماعهم هذا الخبر حصل لهم رعب شديد | *ʿind samâʿihom hâtha 'l ćhabar 'ha'sal lahom roʿb shadîd,* | On hearing this news they were much frightened. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| كم يسع هذا الصندوق من النيله (النيل) | *kam yasaع hâtha as'sandoo'k min annîl,* | How much indigo will this chest contain? |
| كلهم اغتاظوا من بعضهم بعض | *kollohom ightâthoo min baع 'dihom baع'd,* | They are all offended with one another. |
| نجونا من يد العدو | *najouna min yad al-ع adoo,* | We have escaped from the hand of the enemy. |
| المدينة باسرها غرقت بالما | *al-madînah bias-riha gharî'kat bil mâ,* | The whole city has been flooded. |
| بهذا يزداد فرحنا | *bihâtha yazdâd fa-ra'hna,* | With this our joy will be increased. |
| قلّلنا مصروفنا للغاية | *'kallalna ma'sroo-fana lilghâ-yah,* | We have much reduced our expenditure. |
| هذه الدراهم لازم انها ترجع اليه | *hâthih addarâhim lâzim annaha tarjaع ileih,* | This money must be sent back to him. |
| سطّر ورقك ثم اكتب | *sa'ttir wara'kak thomma oktob,* | Rule your paper, then write. |
| القوم كلهم ماتوا من الجوع | *al-'koum kollohom mâtoo min aljooع,* | All the people have died with hunger. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS |
|---|---|---|
| وقع بعضهم على بعض | *wa'kaع baعḍohom عala baعḍ,* | They have fallen one upon another. |
| يعيشون عيشا نكدا | *yaعîshoon عeish nakid,* | They live in great affliction. |
| بنى بيتا علي شاطى النهر | *bana beit عala shâ'ti annahr,* | He has built a house on the bank of the river. |

ELEVENTH DIALOGUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| علىمَ نهرب ليس ههنا خطر | *عala ma nahrob leis hahona (ma fih hana) 'cha-'tar,* | Why should we run away? there is no danger here. |
| هجر اصدقآه | *hajar asdi'kâh,* | He has abandoned his friends. |
| ساروا الى بلاد الافرنج من ستة اشهر | *sâroo ila bilâd al-ifranj min sittat ashhor,* | They went to Europe six months ago. |
| عند سماعهم تقريرا من هذا القبيل صاروا يضحكون | *عind samâعihom ta'krîr min hâ-tha 'l-'kabîl 'sâ-roo yaid'hakoo,* | On hearing a statement of this sort they began to laugh. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| تعب فى تعليمنا تعبا عظيما | *taعib fi taعlimina taعab عathîm,* | He has taught us with great labour. |
| وجدنا برحمة الله راحة | *wajadna bira'hmat allah râ-'hah,* | By the grace of God we have found repose. |
| اليوم مغيوم فيحتمل انها تمطر كثيرا | *alyoum maghyoom fa-ya'htamil annaha tam'tor kathîr,* | It is very cloudy, perhaps it will rain much. |
| فى هذه الدار قاعة وثلثة بيوت (اوض) | *fi hâthih addâr 'kâعah wa thalâthat boyoot (owa'd),* | In this house there are a hall and three rooms. |
| منذ كم بلغك هذا الخبر | *month kam balaghak hâtha 'l-chabar,* | How long is it since you received this news? |
| بكم تبيع هذا لسيدى | *bikam tabiع hâtha li sidi,* | For how much will you sell this to my master? |
| ابقَ هنا حتى نرجع | *ib'ka hona 'hatta narjaع,* | Remain here until we return. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| وقع السكين من يدى في النهر | *wa'ka*ع *assikkîn min yadi fi 'n-nahr,* | The knife fell from my hand into the river. |
| الانسان الذى لا يقدر يتكلم بلغة القوم الذين يسكن بينهم قد يموت من الجوع | *al-insân allathi (il-li) la ya'kdir yatakallam bi-loghat al-'koum allathîn yaskon beinahom 'kad yamoot min al-joo*ع, | A man who cannot speak the language of the people among whom he sojourns may sometimes be in danger of starving. |
| حضر الفطور | *'ha'd'dir al-fo'toor,* | Get the breakfast ready. |
| اشوِ شوية خبز (عيش) وضع (حط) عليه زبدة | *ishwi showhy-yat ćhobz* (ع*eish*) *wa 'ho'tt* ع*aleih zobdah,* | Toast some bread, and butter it. |
| هل الما يغلى | *hal al mâ yaghli,* | Does the water boil? |
| اعط للخواجه فنجان شاى اخر | a ع*'ti al-ćhawâjah finjân shây â-ćhar,* | Give the gentleman another cup of tea. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| اعمله قوى بالكفاية واذا وضعت فيه حليب كثير وسكر يجى دائما طيب بحيث يكون الما يغلى | *aعmiloh 'kawi bil-kifâyah wa itha wa'daعt fih 'halîb kathîr wasokkar yaji dâiman 'ty-ib bi'heith yakoon al-ma yaghli,* | Make it strong enough; and putting in it plenty of milk and sugar you will always make it good, provided the water be actually boiling. |
| اعطنى فنجان قهوة وشوية سكر كمان | *aعtini finjân 'kahwah wa-sho shwyyat sokkar kamân* | Give me a cup of coffee, and a little more sugar. |
| اسلق بيض ولكن لا تخليه ييبس | *isli'k bei'd wa lâkin la toćhallih yebas,* | Boil some eggs, but do not let them get hard. |
| هات خبز (عيش) وحلويات وكعك | *hât ćhobz (عeish) wa'holwiyât wakaعk,* | Bring bread, sweetmeats, and cakes. |
| انت تعرف اني ما اقدر اشرب شاى من غير حليب | *anta (ant) taعrif anni ma a'kdir ashrab shây min gheir 'halîb,* | You know I cannot drink tea without cream. |
| الخبز ردى ملآن من الرمل | *al-ćhobz radi malân min arraml,* | The bread is bad, and full of sand. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| الما الذى انعمل به هذا الشاى ما كان يغلى | *almâ allathi inعa-mal bih hâtha ashshôy ma kân yaghli,* | The water with which this tea is made has not been boiling. |
| ما له طعم اصلا | *ma loh 'taعm a's-lan,* | It has no taste at all. |
| قل للطباخ يحضر الغدا فى الساعة الثالثة | *'kol li'ttabbâćh yo-'ha'd'dir al ghada fi 'ssâعah ath-thâlithah,* | Tell the cook to have the dinner ready at three o'clock. |
| ياسيدى الغدا حاضر | *yâ-sidi alghada 'hâ'dir,* | Sir, dinner is ready. |
| اين الشوربة وملعقة الشوربة | *aine ashshourabah wa-milعa'kat ashshourabah,* | Where is the soup, and the soup spoon? |
| جيب شوية عيش (خبز) وبطاطس وخضرة زي الهليون والملفرف والقرنبيط واللفت والخزر والخيار | *jib showyyat عeish (ćhobz) wa-batâ-tis wa-ćho'drah zy al-halyoon wal malfoof wal 'karnabî't wal-lift wal-jazar wal-ćhiyâr,* | Bring some bread, potatoes, greens, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflowers, turnips, carrots, and cucumbers. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| جيب لحم بقر وضأن وعجل وسمك ودجاج | *jib la'hm ba'kar wa 'dân wa-عigl wa-samak wa-dajâj,* | Bring some beef, mutton, veal, fish, and fowl. |
| غدا نتغدى في الريف ابعث كل شى في وقتة | *ghada nataghodda fi'rrîf ibعath koll shy fi wa'ktoh,* | To-morrow we shall dine in the country: send every thing in time. |
| الان يمكنكم كلكم ان تنطلقوا معكم اذن | *alân yomkinkom kollokom an tan-'talî'koo, maع-kom ithn,* | Now you may all depart, you have leave. |
| قل لى اسم هذا بلغتكم | *'kol li ism hâtha biloghatikom,* | Tell me the name of this in your own language. |
| لا تقل لاحد الذى قلته لك بخصوص ذلك الكتاب | *la ta'kol lia'had allathi 'koltoh lak bićhośooś thâlik al kitâb,* | Do not tell anyone what I said to you about that book. |
| قل له يجى هنا | *'kol loh yaji hona,* | Bid him come here. |
| قل له انه خبيث كبير | *'kol loh innoh ćha-bîth kabîr,* | Tell him he is a great rogue. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| خذني الى الخواجه فلان | *ćhothni ila al-ćha-wâjah folân,* | Take me to Mr. B. |
| انت تهت عن الطريق الى بيته | *ant tiht ع an a'tta-rî'k ila beitoh,* | You have lost the road to his house. |
| ما معي فلوس ولكن اذا تبعتني تاخذ فلوسك في بيتي | *ma ma ع i foloos wa lâkin itha ta-bi ع tani ta'choth foloosak fi beiti,* | I have no cash about me, but if you will follow me you will receive your money at my house. |
| هل تتكلم بلساننا | *hal tatakallam bi-lisânina,* | Do you speak our language? |
| نعم ياسيدى انا اتكلم بالعربى قليلا | *na ع am yâ-sidi ana atakallam bil-ع arabi 'kalîl,* | Yes, Sir, I can speak a little Arabic. |
| قد ايش لك في هذه البلاد | *'kad eish lak fi hâ-thih al-bilâd,* | How long have you been in this country? |
| سنتين * عامين | *sanatein, ع âmein,* | Two years. |
| امكث عندى ايّاما قليلة (كم يوم) | *omkoth ع indi ey-yâm 'kalîlah, (kam youm),* | Abide with me a few days. |
| عنده اهلية عظيمة | *ع indoh ahliyah ع athîmah,* | He possesses great ability. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هو رجل قادر | *howa rajol 'kâdir,* | He is an able man. |
| لك مقدرة على فعل هذا | *lak ma'kdarah ع la fiʿl hâtha,* | Are you able to do this? |
| كنت غائبا عشرة ايام | *kont ghâ-ib ع asharat ey-yâm,* | I have been absent ten days. |
| يجب ان نتجنب فعل الشر | *yajib an natajannab fiʿl ashsharr,* | We ought to abstain from committing evil. |
| الكلام هكذا فارغ (ضد المعقول) | *al-kalâm hâkatha fârigh ('didd al-maʿ'kool),* | It is absurd to speak thus. |
| خذ قدر ما يعجبك عندى كثير | *'choth 'kadr ma yoʿjibak ع eindi kathîr,* | Take as much as you please, I have abundance. |
| هل رضيت بما عرضت عليك اولا | *hal ra'dit bima ع ra'dt ealeik ou la,* | Do you accede to what I have proposed, or not? |
| الكتاب الذى بعثت لى حاز القبول | *al-kitâb allathi baʿ atht li 'hâz al-'kabool,* | The book you sent me was acceptable. |
| ان لم ترافقنى لا اروح | *in lam torâfi'kni la aroo'h,* | Except you accompany me, I will not go. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| ما قدرت ان ابلغ (اتمم) مرادي | *ma 'kadart an ablogh (otammim) morâdi,* | I was not able to accomplish my wishes. |
| هل عندك معه حساب | *hal ʿindak maʿoh 'hisâb,* | Have you an account with him? |
| اشتكى عليه انه سرق معلمه | *oshtoki ʿaleih annoh sara'k moʿallimoh,* | He is accused of robbing his master. |
| عوّد نفسك على القرآءة والكتابة | *ʿawwid nafsak ʿala 'l'kirâ-ah walkitâbah,* | Accustom yourself to read and write. |
| هذه الفاكهة حامضة جدا | *hâthih al-fâkihah hâmïdah jiddan,* | This fruit is very acid. |
| عنده معارف كثيرة | *ʿindoh maʿârif kathîrah,* | He has many acquaintances. |
| حصّل معارف جزيله | *'hassal maʿârif jazîlah,* | He has acquired great knowledge. |
| الفعل الطيب جدير بالثنآ منا | *al-fiʿl aʿtty-ib jadîr bitht̲hanâ minna,* | A good action deserves our praise. |
| هو مجدّ جدا فى ذلك الامر (الشغل) | *ho mojidd jiddan fi thâlik al-amr (ashshoghl),* | He is exceedingly active in that business. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS |
|---|---|---|
| زادت جكيته | *zâdat jamkiyatoh,* | He has received an addition to his salary. |
| هذا خطّ يعجب | *hâtha ćha'tt yoعjib,* | This is admirable writing. |
| اتعجب منه لوفور علمه | *ataعajjab minh li-wofoor عilmoh,* | I admire him for his great learning. |
| لا اسلّم بما تقول | *la osallim bima ta'kool,* | I do not admit of what you say. |
| تقدر تسلفنى هذا المبلغ | *ta'kdir toslifni hâ-tha 'l-mablagh,* | Can you advance me this sum? |
| العدوّ تقدم حتى الى — | *al-عadoo ta'kad-dam 'hatta ila* — | The enemy has advanced as far as —— |
| اي فائدة يكون لى من هذا | *eyefâ-idah yakoon li min hâtha,* | Of what advantage will that be to me? |
| صار لها زمان طويل في الضيق | *sâr laha zamân 'tawîl fi 'ddï'k,* | She has long been in adversity. |
| ما رايك (نصيحتك) في هذا الامر | *ma râyak (na-'sï'hatak) fi hâ-tha 'l-amr,* | What is your advice in this affair? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| تكلّف لان اظهر معروفا كثيرا | *takallaf li-an athhar maعroof kathîr,* | He affected a great show of kindness. |
| هذه القصة موثرة (فعّالة * بالغة) | *hâthih al-ḱi's'sah moaththirah (faعâlah, bâlighah),* | This history is affecting. |
| يظهر للناس مودة جزيله | *yothhir linnâs mawaddah jazîlah,* | He shows great affection for the people. |
| انا اخاف من التوجه الى هناك | *ana aćhâf min attawajjoh ila honâk,* | I am afraid to go there. |
| ما اويد ان اجبهه (اكسفه) | *ma orîd an ajbahoh (aksifoh),* | I do not wish to affront him. |
| سنّها ما هو اكثر من عشر سنين | *sinnaha mâ ho akthar min عashr sinîn,* | Her age is not more than ten years. |
| تعرف شيخه من هو | *taعrif sheićhoh man ho,* | Do you know who is his tutor? |
| اوافقك على ما تقول | *owâfi'kak عala mâ ta'kool,* | I agree to what you say. |
| ايّ اتفاق كان بينك وبينه | *eye ittifâ'k cân beinak wa-beinoh,* | What agreement had you with him? |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| اى تغيير (تبديل) اعمل | *eye taghyeer (tabdîl) aعmal,* | What alteration shall I make? |
| تلهّ (تسلّ) فى هذا البستان قليلا | *talahha (tasalla) fi hâtha 'l bostân 'kalîl,* | Amuse yourself a while in the garden. |
| هذه مدينة قديمة (عتيقة) | *hâthih madînah 'kadîmah (عatî'kah),* | This is an ancient city. |
| هل يغضبك هذا | *hal yogh'dibak hâtha,* | Does this make you angry? |
| تعرف اسم هذا الحيوان | *taعrif ism hâtha 'l-'hayawân,* | Do you know this animal's name? |
| تقدر تعطينى جواب هذه المسئله | *ta'kdir toع'tîni jawâb hâthih almasaalah,* | Can you give me an answer to this question? |
| انا فى قلق حتى اذهب الى هناك | *ana fi 'kala'k 'hatta athhab ila honâk,* | I am anxious to get there. |
| ما اعتذر عن سلوكه | *ma iعtathar عan solookoh,* | He made no apology for his misconduct. |
| يظهر لى انه غريب | *yathhar li annoh gharîb,* | It appears to me very strange. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| هل تستصوب ما اقول | *hal tasta'swib ma a'kool,* | Do you approve of what I say? |
| يورد دلائل قوية | *yoorid dalâil 'ka-wiyah,* | He uses very strong arguments. |
| هل سمعت بقدومه | *hal samiʿt bi'ko-doo'moh,* | Have you heard of his arrival? |
| الملك كان على راس جيشه | *al-malik kân ʿala râs jeishoh,* | The king was at the head of his army. |
| ما لى خبرة بذلك الفنّ | *mâ li 'chibrah bi-thâlik al-fann,* | I am not acquainted with that art. |
| هم محتالون | *hom mo'htâloon,* | They are very artful. |
| يتعاطون اصنافا مختلفة | *yataʿâ'toon a'snâf mo'chtalifah,* | They deal in various articles. |
| خلنا الان نطلع الى الجبل | *c'hallina al-ânna't-laʿ ila al jabal,* | Let us now ascend the mountain. |
| اهل القرية اجتمعوا | *ahl al-'kar-yah ij-tamaʿoo,* | The people of the village assembled. |
| رايت (شفت) جماعة عظيمة من الناس | *raeit (shoft) ja-mâʿah ʿathî-mah min annâs,* | I saw a great assembly of people. |

| ARABIC PARLANCE. | PRONUNCIATION. | ENGL. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---|---|---|
| قبلتُ بمعروضك | *'kabilt bi-maعroo-'dak,* | I assent to your proposal. |
| زعم انه كذلك | *zaعam annoh ca-thâlik,* | He asserted that it is so. |
| يجب ان نساعد بعضنا بعضا | *yajib an nosâعid baع'dna baع'dan,* | We ought to assist each other. |
| لماذا تعاشر الرفقة الاشرار | *limâtha toعâshir arrif'kah al-ash-râr,* | Why do you associate with evil company? |
| احقق لك انه ليس فى هذا الامر خطر | *o'ha'kki'k lak an-noh leis fi hâtha 'l-amr ćha'tar,* | I assure you there is no danger in that matter. |
| خيالة العدوّ اقتحمونا | *ćhiyâlat al-عadoo i'kta'hamoona,* | The enemy's cavalry attacked us. |
| خلّنا نواظب على فرضنا | *ćhallina nowâthib عala far'dina,* | Let us attend to our duties. |
| هى منعكفة على العلم | *hia monعakifah عala 'l عilm,* | She pays attention to learning. |

# VOCABULARY.

*v.* stands for verb.

*s.* . . . . substantive.

## A.

Ability, استطاعة * مقدرة *ma'k-darah, isti'tagah*

Able, قادر *'kâdir*

Abode, مسكن *maskan*

Above, فوق *fou'k*

About, حول *'houl*

Absence, غياب *ghiyâb*

Absent, غائب *ghâib*

Absurd, محال * غيرالحق *mohâl, gheir al'ha'k'k*

Abundance, كثرة *kathrah*

Acceptance, قبول *'kabool*

Accident, وقوع *wa'kooع*

Ache, وجع *wajع*

Acid, حامض *'hâmi'd*

Acquaintance (knowledge), معرفة *maعrifah*

Acquainted, مطلّع على * عارف *عârif, motalliع عala*

Action, فعل *fiعl*

Active, عمول * مجدّ *عamool, mojidd*

Additional, زيادة *ziyâdah*

Admirable, رائع * معجب *mo-عjib, râiع*

Advantage, فائدة *fâidah*

Advantageous, نافع * مفيد *mo-fid, nâfiع*

Adversary, مخاصم *mochâ'sim*

Advice, نصيحة *na'si'hah*

Advise (to give notice), اخبر *aćhbar*
Affection, مودة *mawaddah*
Affectionate, ودود *wadood*
Afraid, خائف *ćhâif*
After, بعد *baʿd*
Again, كذلك * ايضا *cathâlik*, *eyʾdan*
Against, على *ʿala*
Against (opposed to), ضدّ *ʾdidd*
Age, سنّ * عمر *sinn*, *ʿomr*
Agent, وكيل *wakeel*
Agree, اتفق *ittafaʾk*
Agreeable, موافق * مشتهى *moshtaha*, *mowâfiʾk*
Agreeement, شرط *sharʾt* (pl. شروط *shoroot*)
Aid, مساعدة *mosâʿadah*
Air, هوآ *hawâ*
Alive, حيّ *ʾhye*
Allowance (permission), اجازة * اذن *ijazah*, *ithn*
Alter (to), غير *ghayyar*
Always, دايما *dâiman*
Among, بين *bein*
Amuse, تسلّى * تلهّى *talahha*, *tasalla*
Amusement, لهو *lahw*
Anchor, مرسى *marsa*
Ancient, عتيق * قديم *ʾhadeem*, *ʿateeʾk*
Animal, حيوان *ʾhaywân*
Answer, *v.* جاوب *jâwab*
Answer, *s.* جواب *jawâb*
Anxious, قلق *ʾkaliʾk*
Apple, تفاح *toffaʾh*
Approve, *v.* استصوب *istaʾswab*
Arise, قام *ʾkâm*
Arms (weapons), سلاح *silâh*
Army, عسكر *ʿaskar*
Arrival, وصول * قدوم *woʾsool*, *ʾkodoom*
Art (trade), حرفة * صنعة *ʾsanʿah*, *ʾkirfah*
Artful, محارف * داهى *moʾhârif*, *dâhi*
Ashes, رماد *ramâd*
Ask, سأل *sa-al*
Ass, حمار *ʾhimâr*

Assemble, جمع *jama'*
Assist, اعان *a'ân*
Assure, اكّد *accad*
Astonish, عجّب *'ajjab*
Attack, *v.* هجم *hajam*
Attention, انتباه * احتراس *intibâh, i'htirâs*
Attentive, منتبه *montabih*
Authority, سلطة * سلطان *sol'tah, sol'tân*
Autumn, خريف *khareef*
Avoid, تجنب *tajannab*
Awake, *v.* استيقظ *istei'kath*
Axe, فاس *fâs*

B.

Back, ظهر *zahr*
Bad, ردى *radi*
Bag, كيس *kees*
Baggage, اثقال *ath'kâl*
Baker, خباز *ćhabbâz*
Barber, حلاق *'hallâ'k*
Bargain, مساومه * شرية *mosâwamah, sharyah*
Barrel, برميل *barmeel*
Barley, شعير *sha'eer*
Basket, زنبيل *zambeel*
Beans, فول *fool*
Beard, لحية *li'hyah*
Beautiful, جميل *jameel*
Bed, فرش *farsh*
Bees, نحل *na'hl*
Before, قبل * اوّل *'kabl, awwal*
Beggar, فقير *fa'keer*
Begin, ابتدا *ibtada*
Beginning, بدء * ابتدآ *ibtida, bada*
Believe, صدّق *'sadda'k*
Bell, جرس *jaras*
Belly, بطن *ba'tn*
Below, تحت *ta'ht*
Beyond, ورآء *warâ*
Big, ضخم *'dać hm*
Bird, طير *'teir* (pl. طيور *'toyoor*)
Bishop, اسقف *os'kof*
Bite, عضّ *a'dd*
Bitter, مر *morr*
Black, اسود *aswad*
Blame, *v.* لام * وبّخ *lâm, wabbać h*

Blessing, بركة *barakah*
Blind, اعمى *aعma*
Blood, دم *dam*
Blossom (flower), نور *nour;* كم *kimm*
Blow(a stroke), ضربة *'darbah*
Blue, ازرق *azra'k*
Body, جسم * جسد *jism, jasad*
Bold, جسور *jasoor*
Bolt (of a door), ضبّ *'dabb*
Bone, عظم *عathm*
Book, كتاب *kitâb* (pl. كتب *kotob*)
Bookseller, بائع الكتب *bâiع al kotob*
Borrow, استعار *istaعâr*
Bottle, قنّينة *'kinnînah*
Bottom, قعر *'kaعr*
Bough, فرع *farع* (pl. فروع *forooع*)
Bought, مشترى *moshtara*
Bow (to shoot with) قوس *'kous*
Box, صندوق *'sandoo'k*
Brain, دماغ *dimâgh*
Branch, غصن * فرع *ghoʻsn, farع*
Brass, نحاس *na'hâs*
Brave, جرىء *jari*
Bread, خبز (Syr.) *'chobz;* عيش (Eg.) *عeish*
Breadth, عرض *عar'd*
Break, كسر *kasar*
Breath, نفس *nafas*
Brick, اجرّ *ajorr*
Bride, عروس *عaroos*
Bridegroom, عريس * عروس *عaroos, عarîs*
Bridle, لجام *lijâm*
Bright, بهيّ *bahiy*
Bring, *imp.* احضر * هات *a'h-'dir, hât*
Broken, مكسور *maksoor*
Brother, اخ *a'ch*
Brown, اسمر *asmar*
Brush, فرشه *forshah*
Build, بنى *bana*
Burn, *v. a.* and *v. n.* احترق *i'htara'k*
Bury, دفن *dafan*
Busy, مشغول *mashghool*

Butter, سمن *samn*
Button, زرّ *zarr*
Buy, اشترى *ishtara*

C.

Cabbage, كرنب * ملفوف *koronb, malfoof*
Cable, حبل *'habl*
Cage, قفص *'kafa's*
Cake, كعك *kaعk*
Calf, عجل عِجْل (pl. عجول *oعjool*
Calm(of the sea), ساكن *sâkin*
Camel, جمل *jamal* (pl. جمال *jimâl*
Camp, معسكر *moعaskar*
Candle, شمع *shamع*
Captain, قبطان *'kaptân*
Care, عناية * اهتمام *inâyahع, ihtimâm*
Careful, حريص * مهتم *'harî's, mohtimm*
Carpenter, نجّار *najjâr*
Carpet, سجادة *sajjâdah*
Carry, حمل *'hamal*
Cash, نقد *na'kd*
Cask, برميل *barmîl*
Castle, قلعة *'kalعah*
Cat, قطّ *'ki't't* (pl. قطاط *'kitât*)
Catch, *s.* اخذ * قبض *ac'hth, 'kab'd*
Cause, سبب *sabab* (pl. اسباب *asbâb*)
Cautious, محترز *mo'htariz*
Celebrated, مشهور *mashhoor*
Certain, (sure) محقق *mo-'ha'kki'k*
Chain, سلسله *salsalah*
Chair, كرسى *korsee*
Change, *v.* بدّل *baddal*
Charge(to order), وصّى *wa'ssa*
Cheap, رخيص *ra'chî's*
Cheat, *v.* غشّ *ghashsh*
Chicken, فروّج *farrooj*
Child, ولد *walad* (pl. اولاد *oulâd*)
Choose, اختار *ic'htâr*
Chosen, مختار *moćhtâr*
Church, كنيسة *kanîsah*
Circle, دائرة *dâirah*

Circumstance, حال *'hâl* (pl. احوال *á'hwāl*)
City, مدينة *madînah* (pl. مدان *modon.*)
Civil (polite), متادّب *mo-taaddib*
Clay, طين *'tîn*
Clean, نظيف *nathîf*
Clever, حاذق شاطر *sh'âtir, 'hâthï'k*
Climb, ارتقآ *irta'hâ*
Clock, ساعة *sâعah*
Clothe كساء * البس *kasa, albas*
Cloud, سحاب *sa'hâb*
Coach, كروسه عربايه * *karroo-sah, عarabâyah*
Coal, فحم *fa'hm*
Coast, ساحل *sâ'hil* (pl. سواحل *sawâhil*)
Cock, ديك *dîk*
Coffee, قهوة *'kahwah*
Cold, برد *bard*
Colour, لون *loun* (pl. الوان *alwân*)
Comb, مشط *mosh't*
Come, *imp.* تعالَ *taعâla*
Comfort, راحة * هنآ *ra'hah, hanâ*
Commence, ابتدا *ibtada*
Commerce, متجر *matjar*
Common, (shared by several) مشترك *moshtarak*
Common (inferior,) دون *doon*
Communicate (inform), اعلم *aعlam*
Companion, رفيق *rafi'k* (pl. رفقاء *rofa'kā*)
Company, *s.* جعية *jamعiyah*
Compare, *v.* قايس *k'âyas*
Compass, بيكار *bîkar*
Compassion, شفقة *shafa'kah*
Compel, الزم * احوج *alzam, a'hwaj*
Competent, جدير * قادر *'kâdir, jadir*
Complain, تشكّى *tashakka*
Completion, تكميل *takmeel*
Comply, رضى * قبلب *'kabil, ra'di*

Comprehend, (understand) فهم *fahim*

Conceal, اخفى * كتم *achfa, katam*

Conclude(finish), ختم *chatam*

Conclusion, ختام *chitâm*

Condemn (to death), حكم بالموت *hakam bil mout*

Condition, (state) حال *hâl* (pl. احوال *ahwâl*)

Condition (of agreement) شرط *shart* (pl. شروط *shoroot*)

Conduct (on the road), *v.* شيّع * وصّل *shy-ya, wassal*

Confession, اقرار *ikrâr*

Confidence (trust), ثقه *thikah,*

Conquer, قهر * غلب *kahar, ghalab*

Conquered, مغلوب *maghloob*

Consent, *v.* رضى *radi*

Consent, *s.* رضى *rida*

Consequence (in), نتيجة *natîjah*

Consider, اعتبر * تامّل *itabar, ta-ammal*

Consult, شاور *shâwar*

Contain, اشتمل *ishtamal*

Contented, راضى * قانع *râdi, kâni*

Continue (persevere), استمرّ *istamarr*

Contrary, خلاف * ضد *chilâf, didd*

Contrive, ارتأى *irta-â*

Convenient, مناسب * ملائم *monâsib, molâim*

Conversation, مخاطبة *mochâtabah*

Convey (remove), نقل *nakal*

Cook, طباخ *tabbâch*

Cool, رطب *ratb*

Cord, حبل *habl* (pl. احبال *ahbâl*)

Cork, سدادة *sidâdah*

Corn, قمح *kamh,*

Cost, ثمن *thaman*

Cotton, قطن *kotn*

Cough, سعال *soʿâl*
Count, (number, reckon) عدّ * حسب *ʿadd, ʿhasab*
Country, بلاد * ريف *bilâd, reef*
Courage, جرآة *jarâ-ah*
Cow, بقرة *baʿkarah*
Cradle, سرير *sareer*
Credit (debt) دين *dine*
Crooked, اعوج *aʿwaj*
Crowd, زحام *zi'hâm*
Crow (a bird), زاغ *zâgh*
Crown, تاج *tâj*
Cry, (to shout) صرخ *ʿsaracʿh*
Cry (to weep), بكى *bakâ*
Cultivate, (the ground) حرث *ʿharath*
Cunning, مكّار *makkâr*
Cup, قدح * فنجان *ʿkadaʿh, finjân*
Cure, *v.* داوي *dâwa*
Cure, *s.* دوآ *dawâ*
Curious, (strange) عجيب *ʿajîb*
Curtain, ستارة *sitârah*

## D

Damp, رطب * ندي *raʿtb, nadi*
Dance, *v.* رقص *raʿkaʿs*
Danger, خطر *khaʿtar*
Dare, تجاسر *tajâsar*
Darkness, ظلام *thalâm*
Date (fruit), تمر *tamr*
Daughter, بنت *bint*
Dawn, فجر *fajr*
Day, يوم *youm* (pl. ايّام *ayyâm*)
Daytime, نهار *nahâr*
Dear (not cheap), غالى *ghâlî*
Dear (beloved) حبيب *ʿhabîb*
Death, موت *mout*
Debt, دين *dine*
Deceive, خدع *ćhadaʿ*
Decide, جزم *jazam*
Deep, عميق *ʿamíʿk*
Delay, تاخير *tâćhîr*
Delightful, سارّ * مفرّح *sârr, mofarriʿh*

Delighted, مسرور *masroor*
Deliverance, تسليم *taslîm*
Demand, *v.* طلب *'talab*
Denial, انكار *inkâr*
Depend, توقف على * تعلّق ب *ta'alla'k, tawa'k'kaf*
Deprive, حرم من *'haram*
Describe, وصف *wa'saf*
Desert, *s.* قفر *'kafr*
Deserving, مستحق *mosta-'hi'k'k*
Desire, *s.* رغبة *raghbah*
Desirous, راغب *râghib*
Despair, يئس *ya-is*
Despise, احتقر *i'hta'kar*
Destroy, دمّر * اهلك *dammar, ahlak*
Detain, عوّق * حبس * امسك *'aw-wa'k, 'habas, amsak*
Determine (decide), جزم *jazam*
Diamond, ماس * الماس *mâs, almâs*
Difference, فرق * خلاف *far'k, 'chilâf*
Different, مخالف *mo'châlif*
Difficult, صعب *'sa'b*
Difficulty, صعوبة *'so'oobah*
Dig, حفر *'hafar*
Diligent, مجتهد *mojtahid*
Dine, تغدّى *taghadda*
Dinner, غدآ *ghadâ*
Dirty, وسخ *wasi'ch*
Disagreeable, مكروه *makrooh*
Discontented, غير راضى *ghire râ'di*
Discourse, خطاب * حديث *'chi'tâb, 'hadîth*
Discretion, رشد * تمييز *tam-yeez, roshd*
Dishes, صحاف * صحون *'so'hoon, 'si'hâf*
Dishonest, غير امين *ghire amîn*
Dislike, *v.* كره *karih*
Dismiss, (remove from office) عزل *'azal*
Disobey, عصى *'a'sa*
Displease, اغتاظ *ightâth*
Dispute, *v.* جادل *jâdal*

Distance, بعد *boʿd*

Distinguish, ميّز *mayyaz*

Distress, *s.* كرب *karb*

Do, فعل *faʿal*

Doctor, طبيب *ʼtabîb*

Dog, كلب *kalb* (pl. كلاب *kilâb*)

Door, باب *bâb* (pl. ابواب *abwâb*)

Doubtful, ملتبس * مريب *morîb, moltabis*

Dove, حمامة *ʼhamâmah*

Down (under), تحت *taʼht*

Draw, جرّ * سحب *jarr, saʼhab*

Dream, *s.* حلم * منام *ʼholm, manâm*

Dress, *v. a.* كسا * البس *kasa, albas*

Drive (out of a country), طرد *ʼtarad*

Drink, *v.* شرب *sharib*

Drink, *s.* (applied especially to wine) شراب *sharâb*

Drop, *s.* نقطه *noʼkʼtah*

Drum, طبل *ʼtabl*

Drunk, سكران *sakrân*

Dry, ناشف *nâshif*

Duck, بطّه *baʼttah*

Dust, تراب *torâb*

Duty, واجب * فرض *farʼd, wâjib*

Dwell, سكن *sakan*

## E

Eagle, نسر *nasr*

Ear, اذن *othn*, (pl. اذان *âthân*)

Earn, (acquire by industry &c.) كسب *kasab*

Earnest, جدّ *jidd*

Earth, ارض *arʼd*

Earthenware, فخّار *facʼhcʼhâr*

Earthquake, زلزلة *zalzalah*

East, شرق *sharʼk*

Easy, سهل *sahl*

Eat, اكل *akal*

Edge (of a sword), حدّ *ʼhadd*

Education, تربية *tarbiyah*

Effect (trace), اثر *athar*
Egg, بيضه *by'dah*
Elegant, ظريف *tharîf*
Elephant, فيل *fîl*
Eloquence, فصاحة *fa'sâ'hah*
Empire, سلطنة *sal'tanah*
Employ (make use of), استعمل *istaعmal*
Employment, استخدام *istic'h-dâm*
Empty, فارغ *fârigh*
Encourage, رغّب * شجّع *shajjaع, raghghab*
End, اخر * انتها *âkhîr, intihâ*
Endeavour, *v.* اجتهد * حاول *'hâwal, ijtahad*
Enemy, عدو *aعdoo* (pl. اعدآ *aعdâ*)
England, انكلترة *Inkilterrah*
Enough, (sufficiency) كفاية *kifâyah*
Entirely, بالكلّية *bil kolliyah*
Envy, حسد *'hasad*
Equal, مساوي *mosâwi*
Error, غلط *ghala't*
Escape, *v.* نجا * افلت *naja, aflat*
Establish, انشا * ثبت *thabbat, ansha*
Estate, عقار * املاك *amlâk, aعa'hâr*
Eternal, ازلي ابديّ *abadee, azalee*
Evening, مسآ *masâ*
Event, واقعه *wâ'kiعah*
Evidence, شهادة *shahâdah*
Evil, شر * سوّ *soo, sharr*
Europe, اوربا *aurobbo*
Exact, مضبوط * محرّر *ma'd-boo't, mo'harrar*
Example, مثال * عبرة *mithâl, eibrah*
Excellent, فاضل * بارع *fâ'dil, bârigع*
Exchange (substitute), *s.* بدل *badal*
Excuse, *s.* عذر *oعthr*
Exile, طريد *'tarîd*
Expect, انتظر *intathar*
Expended, مصروف *ma'sroof*

Experience, تجربة * اختبار *ic'h-tibâr, tajribah*
Explain, شرح *shara'h*
Explanation, تفسير *tafsîr*
Express (messenger), ساعي *sâʿi*
Extensive, مديد *madîd*
Extent, امتداد *imtidâd*
Extraordinary, خلاف العادة *c'hilâf alʿâdah*
Extravagant, مسرف *masrif*
Eye, عين (pl. عيون *ʿeyoon*)

F

Fable, خرافة * مثل *c'horâfah, mathal*
Face, وجه *wajh* (pl. وجوه *wojooh*)
Fag (tire), اعيا *aʿya*
Faint, *v.* ضعف * وني *wana, 'daʿof*
Fair (weather), لطيف *la'tîf*
Faithful, امين *amîn*
Fall, *s.* وقوع *wo'kooʿ*
False, زور *zoor*
Family, عيلة *ʿeilah*
Famine, قحط *'ka'ht*
Fancy, خيال * وهم *c'hayâl, wahm*
Fat, سمين *samîn*
Father, اب *ab*
Fatigue, تعب *taʿab*
Fault, عيب * نقيصة *ʿeib, na'ki'sah*
Faultless, بلا عيب *bila ʿeib*
Favour, منة * نعمة *minnah, niʿmah*
Favourable, مستحبّ مرضيّ *mar'dee, mosta'habb*
Favourite, مستحبّ * مفضّل *mofa'd'dal, mostahabb*
Fear, *s.* خوف *'chouf*
Fearful, *s.* خائف * مخوف *c'hâif, mac'hoof*
Feast, عيد (pl. اعياد *aʿyād*) *ʿîd*
Feather, ريش *rîsh*
Features, اسارير * ملامح *asârîr, malâmi'h*

Feed, *v.* اطعم * مان * علف *alaf, mân, a'tعam*
Fed, معلوف *maعloof*
Feel, حسّ *'hass*
Female, انثي *ontha*
Ferry, معبر *maعbar*
Fetch, جاب *jâb*
Few, قليل *'kalîl*
Field, حقل *'ha'kl*
Fig, تين *tîn*
Fight, *s.* قتال *'kitâl*
Figure (form), صورة *'soorah*
Fill, ملأ *malaa*
Find, وجد *wajad*
Fingers, اصابع *a'sâbiع*
Finish, اتمّ *atamm*
Fire, نار *nâr*
Fish, سمك * حوت *samak, 'hoot*
Fisherman, صيّاد *'say-yâd*
Fix, اثبت * قرر *athbat, 'karrar*
Flag, علم *alam*
Flame, لهب *lahb*
Fling, رمي *rama*
Flint, صوان *'saw-wan*
Floor, حضيض *'ha'di'd*
Flour, طحين * دقيق *'ta'hîn, da'ki'k*
Flower, زهرة *zahrah*
Fly, *v.* طار *'târ*
Fly, *v.* (run away), هرب *harab*
Follow, تبع *tabiع*
Food, قوت * طعام *'koot, 'taعâm*
Foolish, احمق *a'hma'k*
Foot, رجل *rijl* (pl. ارجل *arjol*)
Forbid, منع * نهي *naha, manaع*
Force, قوة *'koowah*
Forehead, جبين *jabîn*
Foreign, غريب * اجنبي *gharîb, ajnabee*
Forest, غابة *ghâbah* (pl. غاب *ghâb*)
Forget, نسي *nasi*
Forgive, غفر *ghafar*
Former مقدم * سابق *sâbi'k, mo'kaddam*

Formidable, مهيب * مهول *mahîb, mahool*

Forsake, هجر * ترك *tarak, hajar*

Fortune, بخت * قسمة *baćht, 'kismah*

Foundation, اساس *asâs*

Fountain, عين * ينبوع *'eine, yanbooع*

Fowl, طير *'tire* (pl. طيور *'toyoor*)

Freedom (one's own will), اختيار *ichtiyâr*

Friend, حبيب *'habîb*

Friendly, بمحبة *bima'habbah*

Fresh, طري * جديد *'tari, jadîd*

Frost, جليد *jalîd*

Fruit, فاكهه *fâkihah*

Full, ممتلي *momtali*

Furnish, جهز *jahhaz*

Furniture (of a house) فرش * جهاز *farsh, jihâz*

Future, آتي * مستقبل *âti, mosta'khbil*

G

Gain, كسب *kasab*

Garden, بستان *bostân* (pl. بساتين *basâtîn*)

Gather, جمع *jamaع*

General (of brigade), جنرال *general*

Generally, عموماً * غالباً *omoomعan, ghâliban*

Generosity, كرم * سخا *karam, saćha*

Gentle, لطيف *la'tîf*

Gentleman (Mr.), خواجه *c'hawâja*

Geography, جغرافيه *jaghrâfia*

Girl, بنت *bint*

Give, اعطي *aع'ta*

Glad, فرحان *far'hân*

Glass, زجاج *zojâj*

Glory, مجد *majd*

Gloves, كفوف *hofoof*

Go, راح * ذهب *thahab, râ'h*

God, الله *allah*

Gold, ذهب *thahab*

Good, طيّب *'ty-ib*

Govern, حكم *'hakam*
Government, حكومة *'hokoomah*
Grand, عظيم ع*athîm*
Grandeur, عظمة ع*othamah*
Grant, انعم ان*ع*am
Grapes, عنب ع*inab*
Grass, عشب ع*oshb*
Grateful, شكور *shakoor*
Gratitude, شكران النعمة *shokerân anni*ع*mah*
Great, عظيم ع*athîm*
Green, اخضر *ach'dar*
Groom, سأيس *sâis*
Ground, *s.* ارض *ar'd*
Grow, نمي *nama*
Guide (direction), دلالة *dalâlah*
Guide (directer), دليل *dalcel*

## H.

Habit, عادة ع*âdah*
Hair, شعر *sha*ع*r*
Half, نصف *ni'sf*
Hand, يد *yad* (pl. ايدي *aydî*)
Handkerchief, منديل *mandeel*
Handsome, جميل *jameel*
Happened (it), اتفق * جري *jara, ittafa'k*
Happiness, سعادة * غبطة *ghib-'tah, sa*ع*âdah*
Happy, سعيد *sa*ع*îd*
Hard, قاسي * يابس *yâbis, 'kâsi*
Hardship, قساوة *'kasâwah*
Harvest, حصاد *'ha'sâd*
Haste, عجلة ع*ajalah*
Hasten, استعجل *ista*ع*jal*
Harmless, بلاضرر *bila 'darar*
Hat, برنيطه *borneï'tah*
Hate, ابغض *abgha'd*
Have, حصل علي *'ha'sal* ع*ala*
Hay, برسيم *barsîm*
Head, راس *râs*
Health, صحّه *sa'h'hah*
Hear, سمع *sami*ع
Heart, قلب *'kalb* (pl. قلوب *'koloob*)
Heavy, ثقيل *tha'keel*
Heal, شفي *shafa*
Heat, حرّ *'harr*

Heel, عقب *a'kab*
Help, *v.* ساعد *sâ*ع*ad*
Help, *s.* مساعدة *mosâ*ع*adah*
Hide, *v.* حبأ *ćhabâ*
High, عالي ع*âlî*
Hill, تل *tall*
Hindrance, منع * تعويق *man*ع, *ta*ع*wee'k*
Hire, *v.* اكرى *akra*
History, تاريخ *târeećh*
Hold, *v.* (to seize) مسك *masak*
Hole, *s.* خرق *c'har'k*
Home, وطن *wa'tan*
Honey, عسل ع*asal*
Honour, عرض * شرف ع*ir'd*, *sharaf*
Hope, امل *amal*
Horn, قرن *'karn* (pl. قرون *'koroon*)
Hot, سخن *soćhn*
Holy, طاهر *'tâhir*
Horse, حصان *'hi'sân*
Hour, ساعة *sâ*ع*ah*
House, دار * بيت *dâr, bite* (pl. بيوت * ديار *diyâr, boyoot*
Humanity, انسانية *insâniyah*
Hunger, جوع *joo*ع
Hungry, جوعان *jou*ع*ân*
Hurt, *v.* آذى *âtha*
Husband, زوج * بعل *zouj, ba*ع*l*

## I.

Idea, فكر *fikr*
Idle, كسلان *kaslân*
Idol, صنم *'sanam*
Ignorance, جهل *jahl*
Ignorant, جاهل *jâhil*
Ill, مريض *marî'd*
Illness, مرض *mara'd*
Image, صورة *'soorah*
Imagine, تصوّر *ta'saw-war*
Immediate, حالي *'hâlee*
Immense, واقر *wâfir*
Imperfect, ناقص *nâ'ki's*
Important (affair), مهم *mo-himm*
Impossible, غير ممكن * محال *mo'hâl, ghire momkin*

Improbable, غير محتمل *ghire mo'htamil*

Improper, غير مناسب *ghire monâsib*

Imprudence, تهوّر *tahawwor*

Improve, جوّد * حسّن *'hassan, jawwad*

Impropriety, عدم مناسبة *edam monâsabah*

Impure, غير خالص *ghire ćhali's*

Incapable, غير قادر *ghire 'hâdir*

Incessant, دائم * متواصل *dâim, motawâ'sil*

Inclination, ميل *mile*

Inclined, مائل *mâ-il*

Include, ضمّن *'damman*

Income, ايراد * دخل *îrâd, dac'hl*

Incomplete, غير تامّ *ghire tâmm*

Inconvenient, غير موافق *ghire mowâfi'h*

Incorrect, غير صحيح *ghire 'sa-'hî'h*

Increase, *s.* زيادة *ziyâdah*

Increase, *v.* زاد *zâd*

Indifferent, بغير فرق *bighiri far'k*

Indisposition, انحراف مزاج *in'hirâf mizâj*

Infancy, طفولية *'tofooli-yah*

Infant, طفل *'tifl* (pl. اطفال *a'tfâl*)

Inferior, دون * ادني *doon, adna*

Infinite, غير متناهي *ghire motanâhi*

Influence, تاثير * نفوذ *nofooth, tatheer*

Inform, اخبر *ac'hbar*

Information, خبر *c'habar*

Ingenious, المعيّ *almaece*

Inhabitant, ساكن *sâkin*

Inheritance, ميراث *mîrâth*

Inheritor, وارث *wârith*

Inhuman, عدم انسانية *edam insâniyah*

Injure, ضرّ *'darr*

Injury, ضرر *'darar*
Injustice, اثم *ithm*
Ink, حبر *'hibr*
Innocence, برآءة *barâ-ah*
Innocent, بري *baree*
Insecure, غير مضمون *ghire ma'dmoon*
Insensibility, جنون * عته *jonoon*, ع*ath*
Insincere, غير مخلص *ghire moc'hli's*
Insolent, سفيه *safîh*
Instant (ready), حاضر *'hâ'dir*
Instruct, درّب * عرّف * علّم ع*allam*, ع*arraf*, *darrab*
Insufficient, غيركافي *ghire kâfi*
Intelligent, فهيم *fahîm*
Intention, نيّة *ni-yah*
Interest (advantage), فائدة *fâ-idah*
Interest (of money), ربح *rib'h*
Interfere, تداخل *tadâc'hal*
Interpret, ترجم *tarjam*
Interpreter, ترجان *tarjomân*
Interrupt, قطع ع*'kata*
Invent, اخترع ع*ic'htara*
Investigation, بحث *ba'hth*
Invincible, غير مغلوب *ghire maghloob*
Invite, دعا ع*da*
Iron, حديد *'hadîd*
Irregular, غير مرتّب *ghire morattab*
Island, جزيرة *jazeerah* (pl. جوايز *jazâ-ir*)

J.

Jar, جرة *jarrah*
Jealous, غيور *gha-yoor*
Jest, مزح *maz'h*
Jewel, جوهر *jouhar* (pl. جواهر *jawâhir*)
Join, وصل *wa'sal*
Journal, جرنال *jornâl*
Journey, سفر *safar*
Joy, فرح *fara'h*
Joyful, فرحان *far'hân*
Judge, *v.* حكم * قضي *'hakam*, *'ka'da*
Judgment (decree), حكم * قضا *'hokm*, *'ka'dâ*

Juice (lemon), عصير ع *a'seer*

Jump, قفز * وثب *'kafaz, wathab*

Just, محقّ * عادل *mo'hi'k'k, ع âdil*

Justice, حق * عدل *'ha'k'k, ع adl*

## K.

Keel, قعر المركب *'ka*ع *er al-markab*

Keen (sharp), حادّ *'hâdd*

Keep, *v.* حفظ * ابقي *'hafiz, ab'ka*

Kept, محفوظ *ma'hfooth*

Kettle, غلّايه *ghalla-yah*

Key, مفتاح *miftâ'h*

Kill, قتل *'katal*

Kind (sort), نوع *nou*ع (pl. انواع *anwâ*ع)

Kindness, احسان * رفق *rif'k, i'hsân*

King, ملك *malik* (pl. ملوك *molook*)

Kingdom, مملكة *mamlakah*

Kiss, *v.* باس * قبل *bâs, 'kabbal*

Knee, ركبة *rokbah*

Kneel, ركع * جثا *raka*ع *jatha*

Knife, سكين *sikkeen*

Knock, *v.* قرع *'kara*ع

Knot, عقدة ع *o'kdah*

Know, عرف ع *araf*

Knowledge, معرفة *ma*ع *rifah*

## L.

Laborious, مجدّ * كادّ *mo-jidd, kâdd*

Labour, كدّ *kadd*

Labourer, كادّ *kâdd*

Lady, ستّ *sitt*

Lake, بحيرة *bo'hîrah*

Lame, اعرج *a*ع *raj*

Lament, ناح *nâ'h*

Lamp, مسرجة *masrajah*

Land, ارض *ar'd*, عقار * ع *a'kâr*

Language, لسان * لغة *lisân, loghah*

Large, كبير * واسع *wâsi*ع, *kabeer*

Last, آخر *âćhir*
Laugh, *v.* ضحك *'da'hik*
Lawful, شرعي * حلال *sharʿee, 'halâl*
Lay up (store), اذخر *iththa-ćhar*
Lazy, كسلان *kaslân*
Lead, *s.* رصاص *ra'sâ's*
Leaf, ورقة *wara'kah*
Lean, *adj.* نحيف * مهزول *mah-zool, na'hîf*
Leap, طفر *'tafar*
Learn, تعلّم *taʿallam*
Learned, عالم (pl. عُلَمآ *ʿolamâ*) *ʿâlim*
Learning, علم *ʿilm*
Least, اقلّ *a'kall*
Leave, *v.* (permit), اذن *athin*
Leave (abandon), ترك *tarak*
Left (hand), شمال *shimâl*
Left (remaining), باقي *bâ'hi*
Lend, اعار * سلف *sallaf, aʿâr*
Leisure, فراغ *farâgh*
Leg, ساق *sâ'k*
Lemon, ليمون *leimoon*
Length, طول *'tool*
Leper, ابرص *abra's*
Let (a house), اكرى *akra*
Liberty, حرّية *'horri-yah*
Lick, لحس *la'has*
Lie (to recline), اتّكا *ittaka*
Lie, *s.* كذب *kathib*
Lie, *v.* كذب *kathab*
Life, عمر * حياة *ʿomr, 'ha-yâh*
Light (not heavy), خفيف *ćhafîf*
Light, *s.* نور *noor* (pl. انوار *anwâr*)
Lightning, برق *bar'k*
Like (similar), مثل *mithl*
Limit, حدّ *'hadd*
Lion, اسد *asad* (pl. اسود *osood*)
Liquid, مائع *mâ-iʿ*
Little, صغير * قليل *'saghîr, 'halîl*
Live, عاش *ʿâsh*
Liver, كبد *kabd*
Load, *v.* حمّل *'hammal*

Loaf, رغيف *raghîf*
Lock, قفل *'kofl*
Lodge, *s.* ماوى *ma-wa*
Long, طويل *'ta-weel*
Looking-glass, مرآة *mirâh, mirayeh*
Loose, *v.* خلّي *c'halla*
Lose, فقد * خسر *fa'kad, c'hasir*
Lost, مفقود * ضائع *maf'kood, 'dâ-i* ع
Love, *s.* محبة * عشق *ma'hab-bah,* ع*ish'k*
Low, سافل *sâfil*
Luggage, عفش * اثقال ع*afsh, ath'hâl*

M.

Machine, آلة *âlah*
Magazine, مخزن *mac'hzan*
Magic, سحر *si'hr*
Magician, سحّار *sa'h'hâr*
Magnificent, جليل *jalîl*
Maid, بنت * جارية *bint, jâriyah*
Majesty, عظمة ع*athamah*
Make, عمل ع*amil*
Made, معمول *ma*ع*mool*
Male, ذكر *thakar*
Manage, دبّر *dabbar*
Mankind, انسان *insân*
Manner, منوال *minwâl*
Manufactory, كرخانة * معمل *karc'hânah, ma*ع*mal*
Map, خرطه *c'har'tah*
Marble, مرمر *marmar*
March, *v.* مشي * زحف علي *masha, za'haf*
Mare, فرس *faras*
Market, سوق *soo'k* (pl. اسواق *aswâ'k*)
Marriage, زواج *ziwâj*
Marry, تزوج *tazaw-waj*
Martyr, شهيد *shahîd* (pl. شهدآ *shohadâ*)
Master, معلم *mo*ع*allim*
Mean (sordid), خسيس *c'hasîs*
Means (occasion), وسيله *wa-sîlah*
Measure, قياس *'kiyâs*
Meat, لحم * طعام *la'hm, ta*ع*âm*
Meet, *v.* لاقي *lâ'ka*
Melon, بطيخ *bi'ttîc'h*

Melt, ذاب *thâb*
Memory, ذاكرة * ذكر *thâkirah, thikr*
Men, ناس *nâs*
Mend, اصلح *a'sla'h*
Merciful, رحوم *ra'hoom*
Merchandise, بضاعة * تجارة *tijârah, bi'dâeah*
Merchant, تاجر *tâjir* (pl. تجار *tijâr*)
Mercury, زيبق *zîba'k*
Middle, وسط *wasa't*
Mild, لطيف * حليم *'halîm, la'tîf*
Mile, ميل *mîl*
Milk, حليب * لبن *laban, 'halîb*
Mill, طاحونة *'ta'hoonah*
Mind, *s.* بال * عقل *bâl, ea'kl*
Mine, معدن *maedin*
Miracle, اعجوبه *uejûbah*
Mirth, طرب * قرح *fara'h, 'tarab*
Mischief, سوء *soo*
Miserable, شقي *sha'kî*
Misery, شقاوة *s'ha'hâwah*
Mismanagement, سوء تدبير *soo tadbeer*
Mistake, غلط *ghala't*
Mix, مزج * خلط *maza, c'hala't*
Moderate, *v.* عدّل *eaddal*
Modern, متاخّر * محدث *mo'h dath, mota-ac'h c'hir*
Modesty, حشمه *'hishmah*
Moment, دقيقة *da'kî'kah*
Monk, راهب *râhib*
Moon, قمر *'kamar*
Mosque, مسجد *masjid* (p مساجد *masâjid*)
Mother, امّ *umm*
Mountain, جبل *jabal* (p جبال *jibâl*)
Mouth, فم *fam*
Mud, وحل *wa'hl*
Mule, بغل *baghl*
Musk, مسك *misk*
Mustard, خردل *'churdal*
Mutual, مشترك *moshtarak*
Myrrh, مرّ *murr*
Myrtle, آس *âs*
Mystery, سرّ *sirr* (pl. اسرار *asrâr*)

## N.

Nail, ظُفر * مسمار *thofr, mismâr*
Naked, عريان *oryân*
Name, اسم *ism* (pl. اسمآ *asmâ*)
Narrow, ضيّق *'dy-ĭ'k*
Nation, امّة *ommah*
Native, بلدىّ * متولّد *baladee, motawallid*
Nature, طبيعة *'tabîʿâh*
Natural, طبيعي *'tabiʿee*
Naughty, قبيح *'kabî'h*
Navigation, سفر البحر *safar al ba'hr*
Near, قريب *'karîb*
Neat, نظيف * ظريف *nathîf, tharîf*
Necessary, لازم *lâzim*
Neck, رقبة *ra'kabah*
Necklace, عقد *ʿikd*
Need, احتياج *i'hti-yâj*
Neglect, *v.* اهمل *ahmal*
Negligent, مهمل *mohmil*
Neighbour, جار *jâr* (pl. جيران *jîrân*)
Net, شبكة *shabakah*
New, جديد *jadîd*
Next, قريب * (day), قابل *'kareeb, 'kâbil*
Nice, طيب * حسن *'hasan, 'ty-ib*
Night, ليل *leil* (pl. ليال *layâl*)
Noise, ضجة *'dajjah*
None, لااحد *lâ a'had*
Nonsense, هذيان *hathayân*
North, شمال *shimâl*
Nose, انف *anf*
Nothing, لا شي *lâ shy*
Notice, *s.* علم * خبر *ʿilm, c'habar*
Nourish, غذّى *ghaththa*
Novelty, جدّة *jiddah*
Number, عدد *ʿadad*
Numerous, عديد *ʿadîd*
Nurse, *s.* مرضعه * دايه *mor'diʿah, dâyah*

## O.

Oak, بطم *bo'tm*
Oar, مقداف *mi'kdâf*

Oath, يمين * قسم *yamîn, 'ka-sam*
Obedience, طاعة *'tâ-ah*
Obedient, طائع *'tâ-i*
Obey, اطاع *a'tâ*
Object, *v.* اعترض *i'tára'd*
Object, *s.* شي * حاجة *'hâjah, shy*
Objection, اعتراض *i'tirâ'd*
Oblige, من علي *mann 'ala*
Obscure, غامض * خامل *'châ-mil, ghâmi'd*
Observe, لاحظ *lâ'hath*
Obstacle, مانع *mâni*
Obstinate, عنيد *'anîd*
Obtain, حصّل *'ha's'sal*
Occasion, فرصة * داعي *for'sah, dâ'i*
Occupy, شغل * استعمل *sha-ghal, ista'mal*
Occur, جرى * وقع *jara, wa'ka*
Occurrence, وقوع *wo'koo*
Odd (strange), غريب * (number), فرد * بدع *gharîb, fard, bid'a*
Offence, اساءة *isâ-ah*
Offend, اساء *asâ*
Offer, *v.* اعطى * قدّم *'kaddam, a'ta*
Office, وظيفة *wathîfah*
Officer, ذو وظيفة * ضابط *'dâ-bi't, thoo wathîfah*
Oil, زيت *zite*
Old (ancient), عتيق *'atî'k*
Old (man), شيخ *sheich*
Old (woman), عجوز *'ajooz*
Olives, زيتون *zaytoon*
Omit, حذف *'hathaf*
Omnipotent (the), قادر على كل شي *'kâdir 'ala koll shy*
Open, مفتوح *maftoo'h*
Opinion, مذهب * ظن *math-hab, thann*
Opportunity, فرصة *for'sah*
Opposition, مقابلة *mo'kâba-lah*
Orange, بردقان *bordo'kan*
Orator, خطيب * هاتف *'cha'tîb, hâtif*
Order (arrangement), ترتيب *tartîb*

Order (command), امر * وصية *wa'siyah, amr*
Origin, اصل *asl*
Ornament, زينة *zînah*
Orphan, يتيم *yatîm* (pl. ايتام *aytâm*
Out, خارج * برّا *c'hârij, barra*
Outside, في الخارج *fi'l c'hârij*
Over, فوق *fou'k*
Overcome, غلب *ghalab*
Overflow, طفح *'tafa'h*
Overset, ركس * قلب *'halab, rakas*
Overtake, ادرك * لحق *adrah, la'hi'k*
Owner, صاحب * مالك *sâ'hib, mâlik*

P.

Packet (bundle), صرة *'sorrah*
Pail, دلو *dalwo*
Pain, وجع *wajaع*
Paint, *v.* صوّر *saw-war*
Pale, اصفر *a'sfar*
Palm (of the hand), كف *kaf*
Palm (a tree), نخل *nach'l*
Parcel, صرة * حزمة *'sorrah, 'hozmah*
Pardon, عفو *afwo*
Parrot, درة * ببغا *dorrah, babbagha*
Partake, اشترك في *ishtarak*
Particular, مخصوص *mach-'soo's*
Partner, شريك *shari'k*
Party, جماعة *jamâeah*
Pass, *v.* مرّ * عبر *abar, marr*
Passage (of troops), مرور *moroor*
Passenger, مسافر * مار *mârr, mosâfir*
Passport, جواز * تذكرة السفر *tathkirat assafar, jawâz*
Passion (anger), غضب *gha-'dab*
Passionate, غضوب *gha'doob*
Paste, طلآ *'tilâ*
Path, ممر * مسلك *mamarr, maslak*
Patience, صبر *'sabr*

Patient, صبور *'saboor*
Pause, *v.* وقف *wa'kaf*
Pay, ادّى * وفي *wafa, adda*
Payment, وفآ * ادآ *wafâ, adâ*
Peace, سلام * صلح *salâm, 'sol'h*
Pearl, لولو *looloo*
Peasant, فلّاح *fallâ'h*
Penalty, غرامة * نكال *gharâmah, nakâl*
Pen, قلم *'kalam*
Penknife, مبراة القلم *mibrât al'kalam*
Pepper, فلفل *folfol*
Perceive, درى *, شعر * *shaعar, dara*
Perfect, كامل *kâmil*
Perfection, كمال *kamâl*
Perform, عمل *عamil*
Perfume, *v.* عطّر * بخر *عa'ttar, bac'hchar*
Permission, اجازة *ijâzah*
Permit, اجاز * سمح *ajâz, sama'h*
Perplexed, حيران *'hyrân*
Persevere, واظب *wâthab*
Perseverance, مواظبة *mowâthabah*
Persuade, اقنع *a'knaع*
Petition, عرض حال *عar'd 'hâl*
Phial, حنجور *'honjoor*
Phrase, عبارة * جملة *jomlah, عibârah*
Physic, دوآ *dawâ*
Physician, مداوى * طبيب *'tabîb, modâwi*
Pickles, مخلّل *moćhallal*
Picture, صورة *'soorah*
Piece, قطعة *'hi't*عah
Pig, خنزير *ćhinzeer*
Pillar, عمود *عamood*
Pincers, ملقط *mil'ka't*
Pious, تقى *ta'ki*
Pit, حفرة *'hofrah*
Pity, شفقة *shafákah*
Place, موضع *mou'di*ع
Plague, طاعون * وبآ *'tâعoon, wabâ*
Plain, *s.* بسيط * صريح *bast't 'sarî'h*

Plank, لوح *lou'h* (pl. الواح *alwâ'h*

Plate, صحن * صحفة *'sa'hn, 'sa'hfah*

Play, *v.* لعب *laعib*

Pleasant, مرضي * سارّ *mar'di, sârr*

Pleasure, لذّة * حظ *laththah 'hazz*

Please, اعجب * ارضي *aعjab, ar'da*

Plenty, كثرة * وفور *kathrah, wofoor*

Plough, حرث *'harath*

Poet, شاعر *shâعir*

Poetry, شعر *shiعr*

Point (of a knife or needle), حدّ * راس *'hadd, râs*

Politeness, ادب * كياسة *adab, kiyâsah*

Pony, مهر *mohr*

Poor, فقير *fa'keer*

Port, مينا *mînâ*

Porter (doorkeeper), بوّاب *bawwâb*

Porter (carrier), حمّال *'ham-mâl*

Possess, ملك *malak*

Possible, ممكن *momkin*

Poverty, فقر *fa'kr*

Power, قدرة *'kodrah*

Powerful, قادر *'kâdir*

Practice, عادة * عارسة *aعâdah, momârasah*

Praise, *v.* حمد * مدح *'hamid, mada'h*

Prayer, صلوة * دعا *'salâh, doعâ*

Preacher, واعظ *wâعith*

Prefer, رجّح * فضّل *rajja'h fa'd'dal*

Prejudice, ضرر *'darar*

Prepare, اعدّ *aعadd*

Presence, حضور *'ho'door*

Present, *s.* هدية *hadi-yah*

Present, *adj.* حاضر *'hâ'dir*

Preserve, *v.* حفظ * صان *'ha-fith, 'sân*

Pretence, تعلل * دعوي *daعwa, taعallol*

Pretty, كويس *kowyyes*

Prevail, غلب *ghalab*
Prevent, منع *mana*ع
Price, ثمن * قيمة *thaman, 'khîmat*
Pride, كبر *kibr*
Print, *v.* طبع *'taba*ع
Prisoner, اسير *asîr*
Private (in), خلوة *ćhalwah*
Probable, محتمل *mo'htamil*
Proceed, استمر*تقدم *istamarr, ta'kaddam*
Procure, حصّل *'ha'ssal*
Produce, *v.* انتج * اغل *antaj, aghall*
Produce, *s.* غلة *ghallah*
Profit, فايدة *fâyidah*
Promise, *s.* وعد *wa*ع*d*
Pronounce, لفظ *lafath*
Proof, دليل *dalîl*
Proper, مناسب *monâsib*
Prophet, نبي *nabî*
Prosperous, موفق * ناجح *mo-waffa'k nâji'h*
Protect, حمي * اجار *'hama, ajâr*
Proud, متكبر *motahabbir*
Providence, عناية الله ع*inâ-yat Allah*
Province, ايالة *ayâlah*
Provisions, ذخيرة *thaćhîrah*
Prudence, حزم * بصيرة *'hazm, ba'sîrah*
Pull, جذب *jathab*
Pulse, نبض *nab'd*
Punishment, عذاب ع*athâb*
Pupil, تلميذ *talmî'h*
Purchase, *v.* اشتري *ishtara*
Pure, نقي * خالص *na'ki, ćhâli's*
Purpose, قصد *'ka'sd*
Purse, كيس *kees*
Pursue, طارد *'târad*
Put, وضع *wa'da*ع

## Q.

Quail (a bird), سمان *sommân*
Qualification, صفة *'sifah*
Quality (good qualities), كيفية *kayfi-yah*
Quantity, مقدار * كمية *mi'k-dâr, kammiyah*

Quarrel, *v.* نازع *nâza'*
Quarter (a fourth), ربع *rob'*
Queen, ملكة *malikah*
Quench, اطفا *a'tfa*
Question, *s.* سوال *sooâl*
Quick, سريع *sarî'*
Quince, سفرجل *safarjal*
Quill, ريش *rîsh*
Quit, ترك *tarak*
Quiet, مطمئن * ساكن *mo'tma-inn, sâkin*
Quote, اورد * نقل *na'kal, awrad*
Quotation, ايراد * نقل *na'kl, îrâd*

R.

Rabbit, ارنب *arnab*
Rags, رعابيل *ra'âbîl*
Rain, *s.* and *v.* مطر *ma'tar*
Raisins, زبيب *zabîb*
Rank (soldiers), صفّ *'saff*
Rare, نادر *nâdir*
Rash, متهور *motahaw-wir*
Rat, جردون *jirdawn*
Raw, ني *nye*
Reach, بلغ *balagh*
Read, قرا *'kara*
Reader, قاري *'kârî*
Real, حقيقي *'ha'kî'kî*
Reason (cause), سبب *sabab*
Reason (intellect), عقل *'a'kl*
Receive, تسلّم *tasallam*
Recent, حادث * حديث *'hâdith, 'hadîth*
Reckon, حسب *hasab*
Recollect, تذكّر *tathakkar*
Recompense, مكافاة * مجازاة *mokâfâh, mojâzâh*
Recover, استردّ * افاق *istaradd, afâ'k*
Recovery (of health), افاقة *ifâ'kah*
Red, احمر *a'hmar*
Reflect, فكّر *fakkar*
Refresh, طرّي * اراح *'tarra, arâ'h*
Refusal, ابآ *ibâ*
Refuse, *v.* ابي *aba*
Regiment, الاي *alaï*
Regret, *v.* تاسّف *ta-assaf*

Regular, مرتب *morattab*
Rejoice, فرح *fari'h*
Renew, جدّد *jaddad*
Rent (of a house), اجرة * كرا *kirâ, ijrah*
Repair (set in order), صلّح * رمم *'salla'h rammam*
Repeat, كرر *karrar*
Repentance, ندامة *nadâmah*
Reply, *v.* جاوب *jâwab*
Reply, *s.* جواب *jawâb*
Report, *v.* قرّر * اشاع *'karrar, ashâ*ع
Reproach, *v.* لام * وبّخ *lâm, wabbach*
Request, *v.* طلب * التمس *'talab, iltamas*
Reside, مكث *makath*
Resist, قاوم * مانع *'kâwam, mâna*ع
Resolute, ذو عزيمة *thoo* ع*azîmah*
Resolve, *v.* عزم ع*azam*
Rest, *v.* استراح *istarâ'h*
Rest, *s.* راحة * استراحة *râ'hah, istirâhah*
Restless, بلاراحة *bila râ'hah*
Result, *s.* نتيجة * حاصل *natîjah, 'hâ'sil*
Retire, انصرف *in'saraf*
Return, *v.* رجع *raja*ع
Return, *s.* رجوع *rojoo*ع
Revive, احيي *a'hya*
Reward, *v.* جزآ *jazâ*
Rib, ضلع *'dala*ع
Rich, غني *ghanî*
Rice, رز *rozz*
Ride, ركب *rakib*
Rider, راكب *râkib*
Right (not left), يمين *yamîn*
Right (proper), صحيح *'sa'hî'h*
Right, *s.* حق *'ha'k'k*
Ring, *s.* خاتم *'châtim*
Rise, *v.* قام *kâm*
River, نهر *nahr* (pl. انهار *anhâr*)
Robber, لصّ *li'ss* (pl. لصوص *lo'soo's*)
Roof, سطح *'sa't'h*

Rock, صخر *'saćhr*
Room, اوضه * بيت *beit, ou-'dah*
Root, اصل *a'sl*
Rope, حبل *'habl*
Rose, ورد *ward*
Ruin, خراب *ćharâb*
Rule, (regulation), قانون *'kânoon*
Run, جري *jara*
Rust, صدا *'sadâ*

S.

Sack, زكيبه *zakeebah*
Sacrifice, *s.* ذبح *thab'h*
Sad, كئيب *ka-eab*
Saddle, سرج *sarj*
Safe, مامون * سليم *mamoon, salîm*
Sail, شراع *shirâ*ع
Sailor, بحري *ba'hrî*
Salary, جمكية *jamki-yah*
Sale, بيع *bey*ع
Salt, ملح *mil'h*
Sand, رمل *raml*
Satisfy, شبع * اكتفي *shabi*ع, *iktafa*
Savage, وحشي *wa'hshî*
Save, خلص *ćhalla's*
Saw, منشار *minshâr*
Scarce, نادر *nâdir*
School, مدرسة *madrasah*
Sea, بحر *ba'hr*
Seal, *s.* ختم *ćhatm*
Search, فتش *futtash*
Season, اوان *awân*
Secret, سز *sirr*
See, نظر *nathar*
Sell, باع *bâ*ع
Seek, طلب *'talib*
Seed, بزر *bazr*
Seem, ظهر *thahar*
Seize, قبض *'kaba'd*
Send, بعث *ba*ع*ath*
Sensible, عاقل *â*ع*kil*
Sense, (understanding) عقل *
(meaning) معنى *a'kl, ma*ع*na*
Separate, مفرد * منفصل *mofrad, monfa'sil*
Serpent, حية *'hayyah*

Servant, خدّام *ch'haddâm*
Service, خدمة *'chidmah*
Shade, ظلّ *thill*
Shake (a tree or a garment), نفض *nafa'd*
Shame, خزى * عيب *chizi*, عيب *eib*
Sharp, حادّ * ذرب *hâdd*, *tharib*
Shave, حلق *'hala'k*
Sheep, غنم *ghanam*
Shelter (refuge), ملجا *malja*
Shine, اشرق * لمع *lama*ع, *ashra'k*
Ship, مركب *markab*
Shoot, رمي *rama*
Shop, حانوت * دكان *'hânoot*, *dokhân*
Short, قصير *'kasîr*
Show, *v.* ارى * ابدى *abda*, *ara*
Shut, *v.* سدّ * اغلق *aghla'k*, *sadd*
Sick, مريض *mari'd*
Side, جنب *jamb* (pl. جنوب *jonoob*)
Signal, علامه * اشارة ع *alâmah*, *ishârah*
Silence, سكوت *sokoot*
Silk, حرير *'harîr*
Silver, فضّة *fa'd'dah*
Sincerity, اخلاص *i'chlâs'*
Sin, *s.* خطيه *c'hatiyah*
Sing, غنّي *ghanna*
Sink, *v.* غرق *ghari'k*
Sister, اخت *ocht*
Sit, جلس * قعد ع *'ka*ع*ad*, *jalas*
Size, جرم *jirm*
Sky, جوّ * رقيع ع *jow*, *ra'ki*ع
Slave, عبد ع *abd*
Sleep, *s.* نوم *noum*
Sleep, *v.* نام *nâm*
Small, صغير *'sagheer*
Smell, *v.* شم *shamm*
Smile, تبسم *tabassom*
Smoke (of a pipe), *s.* دخن *'da'chn*
Smooth, ناعم *nâ*ع*eim*
Snow, ثلج *thalj*
Soap, صابون *s'aboon*
Society, جمعية *jam*ع*î-yah*

Soft, ناعم * لَيِّن *nâ'im, layyin*
Solid, متين *matîn*
Son, ابن *ibn* (pl. بنون *banoon*)
Sorrow, حزن *'hozn*
Sort, نوع * شكل *nou'a, shakl*
Soul, نفس *nafs*
Sound, *adj.* صحيح *sa'hï'h*
Sour, حامض *'hâmï'd*
South, جنوب *janoob*
Space, مدى *mada*
Speak, تكلم *ta'kallam*
Spear, رمح *rom'h* (pl. رماح *rimâ'h*)
Spectacles, نظّارات *na'th-'thârât*
Spend, صرف *s'araf*
Spice, بهار *bahâr*
Spirit, روح *roo'h* (pl. ارواح *arwâh*)
Split, *v.* شق * صدع *sha'k'k, 'sada'a*
Spoiled, متلف * مخسّر *moc'hassar, motlaf*
Spoon, ملعقة *mil'akah*
Spot (stain), شين *shein*
Spread, بسط *basa't*
Spring (of water), عين * ينبوع *'ain, yamboo'a*
Sprinkle, رش *rashsh*
Stairs, درج *daraj*
Stand, قام *'hâm*
Stay, مكث *makath*
Steady, ثابت * ساكن *sâkin, thâbit*
Steal, سرق *sara'k*
Stick, *s.* عصا *as'â*
Still (yet), ايضا *ey'dan-*
Stir, حرّك * هيج *'harrak, hyyaj*
Store, *s.* مخزن *mâc'hzin*
Straight, قويم *'hawîm*
Stranger, غريب *gharîb* (pl. غرباً *ghorabâ*)
Straw, تبن *tibn*
Strength, قوة *'koowah*
Stretch, مدّ *madd*
Strike, ضرب *'darab*
String, *s.* خيط * مرس *'hei't, maras*

Strip (one's clothes), جرّد *jarrad*
Strong, قوى *'kawi*
Study, *v.* درس *daras*
Subdue, اخضع *ach'da*ع
Submit, اذعن *a'th*ع*an*
Succeed(prosper), نجح *naja'h*
Success, نجاح *najâ'h*
Suck, مصّ *ma'ss*
Suffer, كابد *kâbad*
Sugar, سكر *soccar*
Summer, صيف *'seif*
Sun, شمس *shams*
Support, *v.* (to prop up), اسند *asnad*
Support (succour), اغاث *aghâth*
Supreme, عالى * سامى *sâmi,* ع*âli*
Sure, محقق *mo'ha'k'ka'k*
Surface, وجه *wajh* (pl. وجوه *wojooh*)
Surprise, حيّر *'hy-yar*
Suspicion, ريب * شبهة *reib, shobhah*
Swear, اقسم * حلف *a'ks*ع *'halaf*
Sweat, عرق *ara'k*
Sweep, كنس *kanas*
Sweet, حلو *'holow*
Swell, انتفخ * ورم *intafac warim*
Swim, عام * سبح *sab*ع*am*
Sword, سيف *seif* (pl. ـف *soyoof*)

T.

Table, مايدة *mâyidah*
Tail, ذنب *thanab* (pl. ـب *athnâb*)
Take, اخذ *ach'hath*
Tailor, خيّاط *khayyâ't*
Taken, ماخوذ *mac'hooth*
Tale, حكاية *'hikâyah*
Talk, *v.* تحدث *ta'haddat*ا
Tall, طويل *'tawîl*
Taste, *v.* ذاق *tha'k*
Taste, *s.* ذوق *thou'k*
Teach, علّم *allam*ع

Tear, *v.* مزّق * خزّق *ćhaz-za'k, mazza'k*
Tell, خبّر *chabbar*
Thank, شكر *shakar*
Thick, ثخين *thac'hîn*
Thief, سارق *sârî'k*
Think, فكر *fakkar*
Thirst, عطش *a'tsh*
Thirsty, عطشان *a'tshân*
Thorn, شوك *shouk*
Thought, فكر *fikr*
Threat, *v.* تهدد *tahaddad*
Throne, عرش *arsh*
Throw, طرح *'tara'h*
Thumb, ابهام *ibhâm*
Thunder, رعد *ra'd*
Tie, *v.* ربط *raba't*
Tidings, خبر *ćhabar*
Timber, خشب *'chashab*
Time, وقت *wa'kt*
Timid, عاني * هيوب *'ânî, hayoob*
Tired, ملول *malool*
Tobacco, دخان * تبغ *do'chân, tabgh*
Tongue, لسان *lisân*
Tooth, سن *sinn* (pl. اسنان *asnân*)
Torch, مشعل *mish'al*
Total, جملة *jomlah*
Touch, لمس *lamas*
Tower, برج *borj* (pl. بروج *boroj*)
Town, مدينة *madînah* (pl. مدن *modon*)
Trade (profession), حرفة *'hirfah*
Trade (commerce), متجر *mat-jar*
Translation, ترجمة *tarjamah*
Travel, *v.* سافر *sâfar*
Traveller, مسافر *mosâfir*
Tread, وطى *wa'ti*
Treacherous, خائن *ćhâ-in*
Tribe, قبيلة *kabîlah* (pl. قبايل *kabâyil*)
Trifling, زهيد *zahîd*
True, حق *ha'k'k*
Trust, *v.* ترجّى * اتكل *tarajja, ittakal*

Truth, حق * حقيقة *ha'k'k, 'ha-'k'kah*
Try, جرّب *jarrab*
Turn, *v. a.* ادار *adâr*
Turnip, لفت *lift*
Tyrant, ظالم *thâlim*

## U.

Ugly, قبيح * بشع *bashiع, 'kabi'h*
Umbrella, شمسية * ظلة *shamsi-yah, thollah*
Unable, عاجز *âjiz*
Uncertain, غير محقق *ghire moha'kka'k*
Understanding, فهم *fahm*
Unhappy, شقى *sha'ki*
Unjust, جائر *jâ·ir*
Unlocked, غير مقفول *ghire ma'kfool*
Unworthy, غير جدير *ghîre jadîr*
Upright, مستقيم *mosta'keem*
Urgent, مضطرّ *mo'd'tarr*
Use, *v.* استعمل *istaعmal*
Use, *s.* استعمال *istiعmal*
Use (custom), عادة *âdah*
Useful, مفيد * نافع *nafiع, mofid*
Useless, غير نافع *ghire nâfiع*
Utterly, بالكلية *bil kolli-yah*

## V.

Vacant, خالى *'châli*
Vain, باطل * مزهو *bâ'til, mazhoo*
Valley, وادى *wâdi* (pl. اودية *oudiyah*)
Value, قيمة *'kîmah*
Valuable, ثمين * نفيس *nafîs, thamîn*
Various, متنوّع *motanou wiع*
Vanish, اضمحل *i'dma'hall*
Venture, *v.* تجاسر *tajâsar*
Vexation, تكدير *takdeer*
Vice, رذيلة *ratheelah*
Victory, ظفر *thafar*
Vigilant, منتبه *montabih*
Vine, كرم *karm* (pl. كروم *koroom*)

Violent, عنيف *aneef*
Virtue, فضيلة *fa'deelah* (pl. فضايل *fa'dâ-il*)
Visit, زيارة *ziyârah*
Voice, صوت *'sout*
Volume, مجلّد *mojallad*
Voyage, سفر البحر *safar al-ba'hr*

W.

Wages, اجرة *ojrah*
Waggon, عجلة ع *ajalah*
Wait, انتظر *intathar*
Wake, *v. a.* ايقظ *ey'kath*
Walk, *v.* مشى *masha*
Wall, حائط * سور *'hâ-i't, soor*
Want, *v.* احتاج *i'htâj*
Warm, سخن *soc'hn*
Wash, غسل *ghasal*
Waste, *v.* اتلف *atlaf*
Watch, *v.* سهر *sahir*
Watch, *s.* (the instrument), ساعة *sâ*ع*ah*
Watchful, ساهر *sâhir*
Water, ماء * مويه *mâ, mowhy-yah*
Wave, موج *mouj* (pl. امواج *amwâj*)
Wax, شمع ع *sham*
Way, طريق * سبيل *'tarî'k, sabîl* (pl. طرق, سبل *'toro'k, sobol*)
Wear, *v.* لبس *labis*
Weave, نسج *nasaj*
Weep, بكى *bakâ*
Weight, وزن *wazn*
Well (good), طيب *'ty-ib*
West, مغرب *maghrib*
Wet, مبلول *mablool*
Wheat, قمح *'kam'h*
Whisper, وشوش *washwash*
White, ابيض *abya'd*
Whole, جملة * تمام *jomlah, tamâm*
Wide, واسع ع *wâsi*
Wife, زوجة *zoujah*
Wilderness, بر *barr*
Wind, *s.* ريح *rî'h*
Wine, خمر * شراب *c'hamr, sharâb*
Wisdom, حكمة *'hikmah*

Wise, حكيم *'hakeem* (pl. حكما *'hokamâ*)
Wish, *s.* رغبة *raghbah*
Wonderful, عجيب ع*ajeeb*
Word, كلمة *kalimah*
Work, عمل ع*amal* (pl. اعمال *aعmâl*)
Workshop, محل العمل *mahall al*ع*amal*
World, عالم ع*ālam*
Worm, دودة *doudah*
Worth, *s.* قيمة *'khîmah*
Wound, جرح *jor'h* (pl. جروح *joroo'h*)
Wounded, مجروح *majroo'h*
Wrath, غضب *gha'dab*
Wreck (ship), انكسار المركب *inkisâr al markab*
Write, كتب *katab*
Wrong, خطا * مخطى *'cha'ta, moc'h'ti*
Wrought, معمول ma ع*mool*

## Y.

Yard (measure), ذراع *thirâ*ع
Year, سنة * عام *sanah,* ع*âm* (pl. سنون * اعوام *sanoon,* a ع*wâm*)
Yellow, اصفر *a'sfar*
Yesterday, امس * البارحة *ams, al bâri'hah*
Yield, *v.* (deliver up) سلّم بـ *sallam*
Yoke, نير *nîr*
Young, شاب * صغير *shâbb, saghîr*
You, انتم *antom*
Youth, شباب *shabâb*

## Z.

Zeal, غيرة *gheîrah*
Zealous, غيور *gha-yoor*
Zephyr, صبا *'sabâ*
Zero, صفر *sifr*

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